The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1895. NO. 30

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	.....	11.25	.....	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	Dly*
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown	...	9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7,38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12 25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg	.....	3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No 6.	NORTH. Pass. No 3	NORTH. Mail, No 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M. 2 35	4 35
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	6 45	5 15

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. Bl3z.

EMPTY SEATS.

"Are you going to church this morning, Susie?" asked Dr. Clark, lying back in his easy chair with the morning paper. "A doctor who is out day and night can't be expected."

"No; I made jelly yesterday, and I'm tired; I'm faithful enough to stay at home this cloudy morning," and Mrs. Clark curled up on the couch with the Bible she had not opened for a week; but it soon dropped from her band. She was aroused by a strange voice saying:

"Now my good imps, what have you done to day to weaken the kingdom of God?"

The voice came from a suspicious looking person seated on a throne of human skulls. Around him was gathered a crowd of terrible beings, each with a crown of fire, in which gleamed some name, such as Malice, Envy, Pride, Hatred and kindred passions.

"We have been busy to-day making empty seats in churches," began one.

"Nothing could please me better," answered the king.

"I persuaded one man that he had a headache, and kept him from a sermon that might have changed his whole life," said another.

"I induced one good man to slip down to his store and fix up his books," said another with a horrid grin.

"Good," said the king. He'll soon give up Sunday altogether."

"I was able to induce one devoted young man to visit old friends," said one imp.

"I worried an old sister about her old bonnet until she decided to stay at home until she got a new one," spoke up the imp labeled "Pride."

"And I made several poor women, who were hungry for God's Word, stay at home and repine over their trials. I just said to them: 'Oh these rich people don't care for you; you can't wear fine clothes, so I wouldn't go where I was looked down upon.'" He continued: That way I kept many poor people at home whom the rich would have been glad to see."

"That is one of the best ways to cheat poor people out of heaven I know of," answered the king with approval.

"I induced a good many men and women to think that they were not strong enough to go out," said the one labeled "Indifference." "Of course all these men will be at business to-morrow, even if they feel worse. But they could not go to church where they would have no special mental or physical strain. And the ladies would have been able to clean house or go calling, but I made them think they could not go to church unless they were perfectly well."

"Very good," said the king, with a sulphurious grin. "Sudden headaches might often be cured by getting out in the air, and headaches forgotten by thoughts drawn to higher things. But you lying imps must use every weakness of the flesh to help make empty seats."

They all smiled, for in their kingdom "lying" was a great compliment.

"I have a way to keep people home from church and they feel perfectly innocent about it," said one. "I induce people to have company or go visiting on Sunday. Of course, this takes their minds off sacred things to begin with, and puts them on dressing and eating. Hired girls, mothers and older sisters have to stay at home to get big dinners. Many of the guests lose church to be in time for dinner."

"Anything to make empty seats," approved the king. "These people cannot be tempted by Sunday excursions, but they miss God's house just as easy in this way."

"To make ladies feel that their servants need no Sunday privileges is good," suggested one.

"Very true," said the superior. "As long as we can get Christian women to work during their church hours, we can keep many empty seats in churches, and men and women away from God."

"I am the weather imp," said one gloomy fellow. "I go around persuading people it is going to rain, or it is too cool, too damp, or too hot to venture out to church. It is enough to make your gloomy magesty laugh to see them start out the next day in wind and weather. One would think it a sin to carry umbrellas and wear gum coats to church."

"Confidentially," answered the king, "when I find a Christian who has no more concern about the weather Sunday than Monday—determined to make as much effort for spiritual gain as he would for worldly profit—I just give him up. It's no use to try to drag back the man or woman who goes to God's house in all kinds of weather."

"I'm able to do a great deal with some of the ladies congregation," spoke up the imp, labelled "Fashion of this World." "I can make them stay at home because the new hat had not come, or because their clothes were out of style, or they have not got a new cloak."

"I have a better scheme than that," said another. "These people you keep away are indifferent—generally good-for-nothing folks who are hardly worth getting into the kingdom of his satanic magesty, but I have a plan that empties seats of workers in the church."

"That is just what I want," said the king.

"I make thes people overwork on Saturday. For instance get some good man the preacher depends upon or some devoted Sunday school teacher to make Saturthe busiest day in the week. I just keep him rushed with neglected things till late at night, and then he over-sleeps or is sick the next day, and can't go out, or if he geos, is too tired and sleepy to take part, or even listen."

"Splendid plan," cried Satan.

"Yes, it works well with delicate women. If they clean house or have Saturday night company, they can be kept home without knowing that they have broken the Sabbath the day before. A church party late Saturday night helps with empty seats."

"You are doing finely, my imps," his magesty said warmly—for his breath was a flame of fire. "Preachers may work and pray over their sermons all the week, but there will be little result in preaching to empty seats. One of the most important things we have to consider is how to keep people away from churches on Sunday. Your plans are excellent, but I might suggest another good point. All preachers have human imperfections—some fault or manner of speech. Get Christians to criticise their pastor, especially before their children. This keeps young people from wanting to be church members. If you can stir up a spirit of fault-finding against the preacher, or among the seats. People who get mad at each other do not care to go to church to-gether. If the seats are empty, the preacher may be a saint and preach like an angel, to no purpose. See the result of your labor on—Street Church to- day.

"Not only did the two hundred people stay at home and lose a blessing, but each empty seat did its work against the Lord's kingdom. The preacher made unusual preparation and went with his heart on fire, but the empty seats chilled him, and he did poorly. Several strangers dropped in with letters, but they were disapointed at the small attendance and took their letters home, and some will not take them to any place. There was a special collection, so it was a failure. It isn't a smart preacher, or a rich congregation, nor a paid choir, that makes a successful church. It is the church members always being there that draw in the unconverted, and makes an eloquent preacher. As soon as a Christian begins to stay at home, from one excuse or another, I know I have a mortgage on his soul, which if he does not shake off, I will foreclose in the Judgment Day."

"You have none of mine," cried Mrs. Clark, who had been listening with bated breath; I'll go to church if only to defeat you."

"What's the matter, dear?" asked the doctor. Have you been dreaming?"

"Perhaps so, but I'm going to church, if I get my seat just in time for the benediction. I'll cheat Satan from this day out of one empty seat." And she kept her word.

Why So Dry?

The summer of 1895 has been most remarkable, in the Middle states east of the Mississippi, not only for its excessive heat, but especially for its lack of any general rain fall during the whole season. The early drought in May and June cut short the grass crop throughout the whole region indicated, and in a few localities the succeeding crops suffered much for want of rain.

But local rains sometimes extending over only a score of square miles were quite frequent and as they shifted their area and quite frequntly, most summer crops after wheat harvest were fairly well ripened. The corn except in small areas promises a good yield. The whole rain fall during the season has been far below normal and hence, the ground has not once been thoroughly soaked.

As a result of this irregular and limited distribution of rain, many of the "never failing springs" have gone dry, and in many places the forest trees show signs of dying for want of rain. Weather prophets and meteorologists have been finding causes for these strange freaks in the weather in the conformation of the planets nearest our earth, or in the continual and continued destruction of our forest trees, but thus far, we think they have failed to account for the irregularities in the rain department. Our rains have not only been decidedly local but they have sometimes been very violent. It has been remarked in some places that there has been a marked absence of thunder and lightning, whilst at other places not far distant, the electricity of the clouds has been very destructive. Can it be that our immense net work of wires reaching hundreds of miles east and west with numerous crossing from north to south in this specified region, has something to do with the want of evenly distributed rains and with the violence of the local storms, as well as with the entire absence of electrical demonstrations at others?

The many forms of applied electricity within the last few years have already designated this at the age of electricity, and no one yet knows what is the force which he is using and wich is apparently so obedient to his command. He does know that if he disturbed it at one end of a line a thousand miles in length, the other end feels it, or responds to the touch as readily as do the most sensitive muscles of the animal to an excited nerve.

Is electricity then the nerve force of the world or the universe, and are we in our first use of it, only trifling with it as the babe in its responses to its first sensation. May not our showers be so under control of electricity, that we in our ignorance, are only interfering with its regular and appointed work in furnishing regular rains in their season?

We may yet find when we have properly understood this mysterious force, that we can send it on a journey to the great Gulf to bring the refreshing rains in their season with the same certainity that we now send it to the other side of the globe to carry almost instantaneously the message and photographic picture of what is happening here.

We may be only beginning to learn our lessons by the irregularities our slight distributions are producing. There are many things not dreamed of in our philosophy.—*Farm News.*

Trying to Convert Ingersoll.

An aged woman has appeared in front of the residence of Col. Robert Ingersoll, in New York, almost nightly during the past week, and spends an hour distributing tracts. Her surplus stock she lays neatly on Col. Ingersolls' porch steps when she takes her departure. Religious tracts are now scattered all over Col. Ingersoll's basement entrance, and the old lady brings a new style tract each evening. Nobody appears to molest her. Col. Ingersoll's family are still away in the country, and the house is only tenanted by servants. Before taking her leave she kneels and prays on the pavement, presumably in the interests of the champion of unbelief.

The Salvation army and the Methodists have tried their best converting ideas on Col. Ingersoll. The Rev. Dr. McCabe, of the Board of Home Missions of the M. E. church, is the most persistent exorter of them all. He writes a letter and a leaflet every month in which he points out to the great unbeliever that there is yet time for him to join the Methodist church. His latest letter, written a short time ago, is in part as follows:

"Since you begun to lecture against the Bible thirty years ago the Methodist church has increased greatly, while other denominations have grown also. We now have 2,800,000 communicants, a gain of 1,800,000. Our church property has increased in value from $29,000,000 to more than $160,000,000, a gain of $12,000 daily for thirty years. In the meantime you have not been able to overthrow a single church alter.

"Colonel, we have beaten you! Colonel, you had better join the Methodist church! Saul of Tarsus persecuted the church, and he came in. You had better come in."

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

Railway Wrecks and Collisions Cause Death and Destruction.

VALUABLE MAIL MATTER BURNED.

Crashed Into a Standing Train---Two Persons Fatally Injured in a Collision at Hyde Park, Mass.---Two Persons Killed and Many Injured in Pennsylvania---Death at the Crossing.

A chapter of accidents on the rail, resulting in the death of a number of passengers and trainmen, the destruction of a large amount of mail matter and the demolition of much railroad property occurred in various parts of the country:

A rear-end collision occurred at Hyde Park, Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at 5.18 p. m., in which G. M. Austin, a brakeman, was killed; Mrs. William Ross, of Cambridge, fatally injured, and twelve other passengers, including Congressman Elijah A. Morse, were more or less seriously hurt.

The regular Mansfield accommodation train, due in Boston at 5.47, was just leaving the Hyde Park station, ten minutes late, when the New London and Providence express, due in Boston at 6.10, came running down from Canton Junction on a perfectly straight track, and crashed into the rear of the Mansfield train.

The engine of the Providence train plowed into the rear car for a distance of five or six feet and caused this car to telescope the one ahead. Between these cars was Brakeman Austin, who was caught and remained jammed in the wreck for nearly an hour.

It was nearly 6.30 before the unfortunate brakeman could be extricated from the mass of debris between the telescoped cars, and he died shortly afterward in the station waiting room. Both his legs were broken and he was jammed frightfully about the body.

TWO LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

The Locomotive Hurled From the Track Into a Canal.

Daniel Wolfkill, engineer, and J. W. Haines, fireman, on a Pennsylvania passenger train were killed in a wreck near Bailey's, Penn. Their homes were in Harrisburg.

As a passenger train and a freight train were passing shortly after two o'clock a. m., an axle on a freight car broke, throwing several cars in front of the passenger train. The engine plowed into the cars and the passenger train piled up on top of them. Fire started immediately, and four mail cars and their contents were destroyed, except a few sacks for Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., and Oregon.

Wolfkill and Haines were thrown from their cab into the canal and their engine tumbled in on top of them. Their bodies were recovered in a horribly mutilated condition. C. A. Chamberlain, of Harrisburg, Penn., a mail clerk, had an arm broken. Seven other mail clerks were injured slightly. No passengers were hurt. The total loss, through the destruction of mail, will, it is believed, amount to $100,000. The registered letter pouches from New York, Boston, Hartford and Harrisburg, for delivery at Pittsburg and Chicago, were burned.

Through the Air to Death.

Joanna Scala, wife of Michael Scala, and Josephina Atrea, wife of Erasmus G. Atrea, were run down and instantly killed at Trotting Course Cove, near Glendale, Long Island, N. Y., by a train. Mrs. Atrea was forty-one years old, while her companion, Mrs. Scala, was thirty-nine. The women were engaged with two other Italians gathering cinders. When they saw the locomotive almost upon them, they seemed to lose all presence of mind and did not stir until they were struck by the locomotive. They were hurled a distance of twenty-five feet and fell dead at once. Both bodies were mangled. When the bodies were examined $65.23 was found sewed in Mrs. Atrea's corsets. Mrs. Scala had $105 hidden away in the same manner.

Killed in a Collision.

A stock train on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad backed in on the "Y" at Bowie, Md., to permit an express train to pass. A work train on the Pope's Creek line ran into the rear of the stock train. The following were killed: F. A. Ellis, a drover, of Fort Springs, W. Va.; "Kit," Hearn, a construction foreman, of Baltimore. The following were injured: A. E. Johnson, a drover, of Fort Springs, W. Va., head bruised and cut; W. W. McClelland, a drover, of Greenbrier County, W. Va., breast injured; J. M. Staggs, a drover, of Greenbrier County, W. Va., head injured.

Perished at a Railway Crossing.

Richard Rourke, a grocer, formerly of Schuylerville, and his wife, while attempting to drive over the Rock street crossing, Saratoga, N. Y., were struck by an express train. The flagman had warned them of danger, but they paid no heed. Rourke was instantly killed and his wife sustained fatal injuries.

Fired a Trestle.

Local freight train south-bound from Columbia on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad was wrecked four miles from Savannah, Ga. Some one set fire to a trestle over a ravine and fourteen cars went down. The cars were burned, as were 420 bales of cotton and other freight. The total loss is about $30,000.

Terribly Mangled.

At Long Point, N. Y., a Fall Brook passenger train struck George Turner as he was driving across the track. Turner was instantly killed and his body terribly mangled.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

High Standard of Discipline Attained and Higher-Grade Men Enlisted.

The annual report of Inspector-General Breckinridge shows that the United States Army has attained a high standard of discipline, and that the officers, generally, are competent and efficient. There has been a very marked improvement in the character of the men seeking admission to the ranks, and the great care with which recruits are selected, it is said, is evidenced by the fact that only about one in eight is found to possess the requisite qualifications. Applicants for enlistment have been numerous. In one city alone over 8,000 applicants presented themselves.

At the close of the year there were 104 schools and colleges at which military instruction was given by officers of the army to 19,546 pupils, an increase of nearly 3,000 over the number of pupils at the close of the previous year. Every year, it is stated, shows a marked increase in the popularity of the military feature of instruction.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

43

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	19,848
Condensed milk, gals.....	187
Cream, gals.....	357

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....$	—	@$	23
Firsts.....	20	@	21½
Thirds to seconds.....	14	@	19
State—Fancy.....	—	@	21
Thirds to firsts.....	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery.....	12	@	17
Western Dairy.....	10	@	15
Factory, firsts.....	11	@	14
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	9½	@	9¾
Full cream, good to prime..	8¼	@	9¼
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	3½	@	6¼
Part skims, small.....	5	@	7½
Full skims.....	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	20	@	21½
Jersey—Fancy.....	—	@	22
Western—Prime to choice.. .	19½	@	20
Duck eggs.....	—	@	—
Goose eggs.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice.	—	@	1 70
Medium, 1894, choice.....	—	@	1 55
Pea, 1894, choice.....	—	@	1 50
Red kidney, 1894, choice...	—	@	1 50
White kidney, 1894, choice.	1 85	@	1 90
Black turtle soup, 1894.....	—	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs..	—	@	2 25
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	90
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	5 00
Seckel, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	4 50
Grapes, Concord, ₱ basket...	9	@	11
Niagara, ₱ basket..... .	8	@	14
Peaches, ₱ basket.....	30	@	1 00
Plums, ₱ 10-lb. basket.. ...	—	@	—
Apples, King, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@	3 00
Greening.....	1 25	@	1 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	6 25	@	8 25
Quinces, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	5 50
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb.....	6½	@	7
1894, common to fair..	3½	@	4½
Pacific Coast, choice.....	6½	@	7
Good to prime.....	5	@	6
Old odds.....	2½	@	4
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.	—	@	95
Clover mixed.....	70	@	75
Straw—Long rye.....	55	@	60
Oat.....	37½	@	42½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	—	@	8
Spring chickens, ₱ lb.....	7½	@	8
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	50	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair.....	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair..... .	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	5	@	11
Chickens, Phila. broilers.....	11	@	16
Western, dry picked..... .	8	@	9½
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	7½	@	8
Spring ducks, ₱ lb.....	14	@	16½
Geese, ₱ lb.....	14	@	16
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 75	@	2 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl.....	90	@	1 00
L. I., ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 12
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	3 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100.....	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	2 00
Yellow, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	1 25
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl... ..	50	@	75
Marrow, ₱ crate.....	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks.....	15	@	60
Carrots.....	70	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia.....	50	@	75
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	3 50
Peppers.....	1 00	@	1 50
Lima beans.....	3 00	@	3 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	2 50
Tomatoes, ₱ bush box.....	30	@	1 00
Green peas.....	2 00	@	4 50
String beans.....	2 00	@	4 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents.....	4 20	@	4 45
Spring Patents.....	3 55	@	3 65
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	68½
December.....	—	@	67
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	38½
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	25
Track, White.....	25	@	29
Rye—State and Western.....	44	@	46
Barley—Ungraded Western..	42	@	50
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	—	@	--
Clover.....	—	@	—
Lard—City steam..... ..	5.50c	@	5.60c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good. ..	--	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	7	@	11
Country dressed.	6	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	1 50	@	3 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 25	@	4 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 00	@	4 50
Dressed.....	5	@	6½

Counterfeited With Pasters.

Joseph Dreyer was taken to Cleveland by a Deputy United States Marshal from Stark County, Ohio, charged with counterfeiting. Dreyer tried to pass a dollar bill which had been fixed with pasters to represent a ten. In his possession was found a $2 bill raised to $20 in the same way. He also had pasters for $50 bills. He told the officers that he bought the pasters from a Pittsburg man, who supplied them by mail. This is the second arrest for a similar offence in that vicinity within a short time, and it is believed counterfeiters are systematically at work.

Newsy Gleanings.

Japan has decided to evacuate Korea.

The very newest is a clothes-pin trust.

Chicago is threatened with a coal famine.

The Spiritualists held a National Convention at Washington, D. C.

A deer and bear farm is now proposed as an industrial enterprise in Northern Wisconsin.

The sensational decline in cotton was considered a guarantee against further exports of gold.

Jay Gould's estate is appraised for the inheritance tax levy at a little short of $83,000,000.

Chicago's Health Department will make stringent rules to prevent the sale of horseflesh as beef.

Trouble has again risen between Great Britain and France over the Burmese-Chinese frontier.

The second annual reunion of colored ex-Confederate soldiers was held in Houston, Texas, October 23.

There is a black beetle out West which bores into corn stalks. It sucks the juice out, and the stalks wilt.

A schoolboy playing in Mayfield, Ky., was knocked down and slightly injured the other day by a pig's skull which a careless buzzard which was flying overhead let fall upon him.

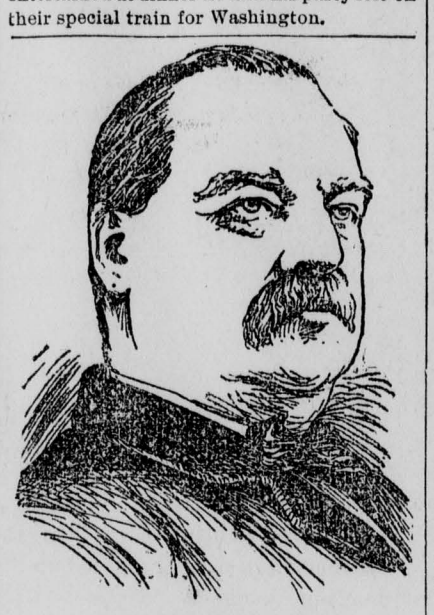
CLEVELAND AT THE FAIR

The President Speaks to a Great Throng at Atlanta's Exposition.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

Greatest Day of the Exposition---The Fastest Handshaking Ever Indulged in by the President---He Was Especially Pleased With the Government Exhibit---Compliments the Colored Display.

President's Day was celebrated at the Atlanta Exposition in an enthusiastic fashion. Mr. Cleveland spoke to thousands on the grounds and shook hands for an hour. After visiting the various buildings and being entertained at dinner he and his party left on their special train for Washington.



PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

The trip was a well managed one and everything occurred on schedule time. The special train on the Southern Railway, bearing the Presidential party, left Washington for Atlanta at 11.10 p. m. The party consisted of President Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Herbert and Mrs. Micou, his daughter; Secretary Hoke Smith, Secretary Morton and Miss Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Harmon, wife of the Attorney-General, and Private Secretary Thurber. The President occupied the private car "Wildwood," used by President Pullman when his own car is in the shops. For the other members of the party the compartment car "Columbia" was procured. There was also a combined baggage and parlor car, the composite part being used as a smoker. All along the route from Washington the President's journey was marked by a series of ovations at the railway stations. At Charlotte, at Spartanburg, at Greenville and several other points he shook hands with hundreds of admirers. A procession of school children tripped before him at Gainesville. At Charlotte, N. C., six thousand people were at the depot.

President's Day at the Cotton States Exposition was bright and beautiful. Incoming trains brought tens of thousands of visitors, and the streets of Atlanta were crowded at an early hour. The President remained in his apartments until the committee called for him.

The military procession formed downtown at 10 o'clock, and half an hour later passed the Aragon, where the President was, on its way to the exposition. The military was not intended as an escort, and Mr. Cleveland and his official family were driven rapidly to the exposition grounds. They reached the reviewing stand in front of the Government Building a few minutes before the head of the column of troops wound around the hill in front of the Administration Building, past the Pennsylvania, New York, and Fine Arts Buildings. Besides President Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle, Lamont, Herbert, Smith, Morton, and Postmaster-General Wilson, on the reviewing stand, were Vice-President Stevenson, Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, Exposition and city officials. The military parade was long and picturesque. United States regulars from Fort McPherson, volunteers from Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia were in line. Governor O'Ferrall and staff, of Virginia, received prolonged cheers as they rode by. Governor Coffin and the red-coated Governor's Footguard from New Haven, Conn., got a great round of applause. Mr. Cleveland lifted his hat to the commanding officers as they passed and gave the Governors a special smile.

The review being over, Dr. T. S. Hopkins, of Atlanta, delivered a prayer for the President and the prosperity of the Nation. President Collier, of the Exposition, in a ten minutes' speech, then introduced the President. Several thousand persons were on the plaza within sight of the President. Although only a small part of these could hear the introduction, all recognized the President and gave a mighty cheer. The President had most respectful attention while he spoke.

The President's speech was greeted with cheers. Then the crowd called for Mr. Carlisle, and he arose and bowed, but refused to speak. Vice-President Stevenson also acknowledged the shouts for him, and shook his head when the people called for a speech. President Collier announced that Mr. Cleveland would shake hands with the people if they would pass by in an orderly line.

Mr. Cleveland was especially desirous of seeing the displays made by the United States Government and the colored people. He spent more time in those buildings than in any others. At the colored building he was met by S. I. Garland Penn, chief of the colored department, and his associates. The President shook hands with them, and, after looking the building over, congratulated them on the display.

Mr. Cleveland was gratified, too, at what he saw in the Government Building. It is the most popular on the grounds, and the fisheries exhibit always has the largest crowd. A short visit was paid to the Woman's Building, where Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Chairman of the Woman's Board, and her associates received the Presidential party.

The other buildings were visited more hurriedly, but the visitors walked through the Fine Arts, Liberal Arts, Electrical, Transportation, Machinery, Forestry Buildings. They were driven around the grounds, past all the State buildings and through the Midway, which was packed with visitors. Chinese, Dahomeyans, Indians, Japanese and representatives of other Natons lined up to see the procession pass. The party left at midnight, after seeing the fireworks, for Washington.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor Just Made Public.

The relations of capital to labor, so far as these apply to strikes and lockouts during the past seven and one-half years, are exhaustively treated in the annual report of Colonel Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, which is just made public. The report shows that during the foregoing period, Illinois had the largest number of establishments affected, both by strikes and lockouts. There have been 10,060 of the former and 1195 of the latter. New York came second on the list, with 9540 establishments involved in strikes, and 723 in lockouts, and Pennsylvania third, with 8219 strikes and 490 lockouts.

The total number of employes involved or thrown out of employment during the period covered by the report was 2,391,203. The total number of strikers or persons originating the strikes of the foregoing period was 115,377. Lockouts were ordered in 3853 establishments, having 274,657 employed before the lockouts, of which 205,867 were thrown out of employment in consequence thereof. These establishments secured 27,465 new employes after the lockouts, 16,300 of whom were brought from other places.

The report shows that out of a total of 10,488 strikes for the entire country, more than 56 per cent. occurred in 26 cities. The total wage loss to the employes during the forced idle period in these 26 cities was in round numbers $35,000,000, while the loss to employers was something less than $29,000,000. The number of lockouts as compared with the strikes for the same period was small in the aggregate, but the losses incurred were enormously increased. The total was 244 lockouts with a loss of wages to the employes of $12,000,000, while that of the employers was nearly half that sum.

For the period covered by the report out of the 46,863 establishments affected by strikes, success in their demands was gained by the employes in 20,397; partial success was gained in 4775 establishments, and failure followed in 21,687 establishments. Out of the 3853 establishments having lockouts, 1883 succeeded in gaining their demands; 391 partially succeeded and 1558 failed. The leading cause of strikes was for an increase of wages, and these represent 25 per cent. of the whole number. Thirteen per cent. were for reduction of hours; 8 per cent. were against reduction of wages; 7 per cent. were sympathetic; 6 per cent. were for increase of wages and reduction of hours; 4 per cent. were against employment of non-union men, and 3 per cent. for a recognition of the union. The remainder of the strikes are attributed to a number of other causes of no especial general interest.

THE PROLONGED DROUTH.

The Most Remarkable in the Closing Quarter of the Century.

The most remarkable drouth of the closing quarter of the century has been broken so far as the Middle Atlantic and New England States are concerned. There have been heavy rains in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and adjacent States, and showers extended southward into Delaware and Maryland. In many of the counties of Eastern Pennsylvania the drouth has been the most severe since 1869, but it has been broken as far west as the anthracite coal region. There is still great scarcity of water along the slopes of the Alleghany Mountains.

The condition of the streams and springs in many parts of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky has not been much better than in the other States named. The great Ohio River is little better than a succession of pools, while tributary streams are almost dried up. Many small towns are without adequate supplies of water, and the sanitary condition of the sources of supply is very bad. Typhoid fever prevails wherever the drouth has made itself felt and it is not improbable that the number of cases will increase rather than diminish until the rains shall be heavy enough to refresh the land and carry off through the streams the accumulated filth of the summer months. One of the most serious effects of the prolonged dry spell has been the inability of the farmers to get their plowing and seeding done.

The Ohio River follows the Mississippi with a record-breaking dearth of water, and navigation is suspended.

Reports from the water famine stations of Ohio say hog cholera is raging as never before. Whole droves are perishing. One farmer at Hughes Station lost ninety in one day. Their value exceeded $1000. John Myers, near Bethel, Clermont County, has hauled water four miles since July for his one hundred hogs, and every one died within a week. Not less than $75,000 worth of hogs died in ten days. If there is not rain soon, hogs in Southern Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky will be annihilated. Twenty-five farmers in Brown County, Ohio, report a loss of 985 hogs. Many farms have not one porker left.

The West Virginia Northern Railroad has abandoned all trains but one a day because water cannot be procured for locomotives. In order to make one train a day the railroad takes one of the locomotives twenty miles east on the Baltimore and Ohio to procure water.

NO MORE SILVER DOLLARS.

Secretary Carlisle Orders the New Orleans Mint Closed.

All silver coinage, except that of subsidiary silver, has been ordered suspended after November 16 next, by Secretary Carlisle. In carrying out this policy the New Orleans Mint will be practically closed and dismantled after that date and its seventy employes furloughed without pay. Of the employes in the New Orleans Mint thirty are women and forty men.

Secretary Carlisle for some time has been considering the advisability of stopping all silver coinage except that of subsidiary coins, and since he has been at the head of the Treasury Department only 4,382,324 standard silver dollars have been minted. Since July 1 only ninety standard silver dollars have been coined.

The practical effect of the action taken by Secretary Carlisle is to convert all the silver bullion held by the Government into gold obligations. The suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars leaves the bullion silver free from any further liability of conversion into silver obligations.

The closing of the New Orleans Mint leaves only the United States Mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco in operation. At these Mints only gold and subsidiary silver will hereafter be coined, unless Congress should direct to the contrary and its action should be approved by the President.

Prominent People.

Senator Peffer has bought a Kansas newspaper.

The value of Professor Huxley's estate is less than $45,000.

Emperor William II., of Germany, has caught the bicycle fever.

The Emperor of Japan is an all-round sportsman, devoted to riding, shooting, tennis, fishing, billiards and football.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

George A. Howard, Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, in his annual report says that the only foreign postal agency of the United States is at Shanghai, China.

Francis J. Kiekchoefer, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts of the State Department, and Edward Hayward, chief bookkeeper in that bureau, resigned at the request of Secretary Olney. These resignations are the result of a discovery of irregularities in the accounts of the State Department.

Robert L. O'Brien, of Massachusetts, who during the last campaign acted as Mr. Cleveland's stenographer, and who has since Mr. Cleveland's election been rated on the White House books as Principal Executive Clerk, has resigned to become the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript.

The National Conference of the Unitarian Church, held in Washington, elected officers and adjourned.

The Second Company, Governor's Foot Guard, of New Haven, Conn., reached Washington on a special train from Atlanta. They were welcomed by local militia officers and were received by President Cleveland.

Ex-Senator C. H. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, died in Washington, D. C. Charles Henry Van Wyck was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 10, 1824.

The President appointed Yancey Lewis, of Indian Territory, Judge of the United States Court for the Central District of Indian Territory.

The Unitarian National Conference was held in Washington.

Washington begins to think England is trying to actively array Europe against America on the Monroe Doctrine.

Secretary Smith directed the force in the law division of the Interior Department to work one hour extra each day, in order that the work of that division may be brought up to date. If is now about ten months in arrears.

Secretary Olney received a communication from M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, outlining the programme of the International Exhibition of Arts, Agriculture, and Industrial Progress, to be held in Paris in 1900, and inviting the United States to participate.

Bids were opened in Washington for the repairs of the New York Postoffice. P. J. Carlin & Company, of Brooklyn, were the lowest bidders at $26,000.

By direction of the President handsome silver vases have been manufactured and suitably engraved for presentation to Captain Karl A. Soderlund, of the Russian bark Saarl, and Captain A. Jouanjean, of the French bark Psyche, for giving succor to American seamen.

Domestic.

Cuban Day, at the Atlanta Exposition, has been postponed to December 17.

Great anxiety is felt for the winter wheat crop in the West, because of the long continued drought.

Patrick King Callahan, of New York, jumped from the highest part of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Bridge—a distance of 212 feet—and died. He once jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge.

At Louisville, Ky., Bamberger, Bloom & Co., one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the South, assigned. The liabilities are placed by the firm at $1,200,000.

Miss Estelle Colton, a pretty art student, twenty-three years old, the daughter of Dr. Edward G. Colton, a dentist, of Brooklyn, committed suicide at Piermont, N. Y., because she had failed in an art examination.

At Oakland City, Ind., five brick business houses burned; loss, $35,000; partly insured. At Gibsonburg, Ohio, two acres in the business part of the town were burned; loss $75,000.

Governor Morton granted a pardon to Widow O'Hearn, who was sentenced in New York City to three months in the penitentiary for the alleged sale of ten cents' worth of whisky on Sunday to a policeman.

Lieutenant-Governor S. C. Millard, of California, died in Los Angeles.

At Bloomington, Ind., a gang of shop-lifters was run down by the police. Six of the members are young men of prominent families. Two of them have been arrested, and a large amount of valuable property has been recovered.

At Clyde, Ohio, ninety feet of the east wall of the Elmore Manufacturing Company's bicycle factory fell into the street. A dozen persons were buried in the debris. Two were fatally injured and seven others seriously hurt.

Zeke and Dick Crittenden, brothers, United States Deputy Marshals and Indian police, were shot and killed in the main street of Wagoner, Indian Territory, by Ed Reed, also a Deputy Marshal.

Town Marshal Tisdale, of Brantley, Ala., arrested a colored man named George Washington for disorderly conduct. While on the way to prison the prisoner shot the Marshal. The Marshal shot the colored man three times, killing him instantly. Tisdale died next day.

William Hardins, of Middletown, N. Y., died in a dentist's office while under the influence of chloroform.

The W. C. T. U. Convention in Baltimore, Md., closed.

The Episcopal General Convention at Minneapolis, Minn., adjourned sine die.

The town of Bagwell, Red River County, Texas, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $100,000. Forty buildings, mostly business frame houses, were burned in Madison, Minn. Loss $150,000.

Foreign Notes.

Captain General Campos stated in an interview that he believed the United States would in the progress of events recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurrectionists. In that event he added that the present obscure operations in the island would be replaced by a real war.

An attempt having been made by several English residents in Zelaya Territory to raise the English flag, the Government immediately notified the authorities to take energetic measures to assert Nicaragua's dominion.

Bolivia's navy is being supplied with European weapons and with the best modern ammuition.

A fight has occurred between Mohammedans and Catholics at Scutari, Albania. Several men on both sides were killed and a number were wounded.

Advices from Port au Prince say that President Hippolyte, of Hayti, has declared the capital city in a state of seige.

The greater part of the town of Lasocin, Prussian Poland, has been destroyed by fire, rendering fifteen hundred persons homeless. Five persons were believed to have been burned to death.

The British ultimatum recently sent to the King of Ashantee met with a prompt response in the negative. Great Britain, not being disposed to further argue her demands, an expedition will start inland from the gold coast in November for Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee.

LYNCHERS MET BULLETS.

Two of a Mob Killed in a Jail Corridor at Tiffin, Ohio.

FIERCE ATTACK ON A PRISON.

Attempt to Take the Life of the Man Who Had Killed the City Marshal—Doors Battered Down and the Sheriff Disarmed--Desperate Fight by Maddened Farmers--Militia Ordered Out.

Henry Mutchler, Jr., and Christian Matz were shot dead by guards in an attack on the jail at Tiffin, Ohio. They were members of a mob that overpowered the Sheriff and attempted to take Leander J. Martin from his cell to lynch him for the murder of August Schultz, Tiffin's City Marshal. After a terrific fight the guards drove the mob from the jail and later the prisoner was removed to Fremont.

Miller, or, as he called himself, Martin, went to Tiffin as a tramp twelve years ago and was given employment and a home on the farm of Peter Sheidler, in the Dunkard settlement, near the hamlet of Watson, eight miles north of Tiffin.

He got into an altercation with two neighbors and relatives, and threatened their lives with a revolver. One of them went to Tiffin and secured the issuance of a warrant for Miller's arrest. When Marshal Schultz and Officer Sweeney reached Miller's home at 8 o'clock they found him heavily armed and the door of his residence barred by a rifle.

The officers expostulated with the man, and were finally permitted to enter the house, but Miller retained possession of the gun, and warned the officers that he would not be taken alive. Watching their opportunity, they wrenched the rifle from Miller's grasp, and supposing him to be harmless, attempted to escort him to their buggy, when he drew from a concealed belt a navy revolver and fired three shot at the officers. One of these grazed Officer Sweeney and the others took effect in the body of Marshal Schultz.

By the aid of a farmer Miller was overpowered, placed in the vehicle and the party started for Tiffin, Marshal Schultz dying in the buggy when half the distance had been traversed.

Schultz's funeral was largely attended, the farmers for miles around joining the friends of the Marshal living in town. After the services there was much threatening talk, especially among the farmers, and as evening drew on few had taken thair departure for home.

This was not taken seriously, however, but the Sheriff armed his six guards with Winchesters for safety. At midnight the town was quiet, but an hour later the mob attacked the jail.

They overpowered the Sheriff, took away his revolver and gained entrance to the hallway. Then they broke open the solid steel door that separated them from the jail. Beyond this is a heavy semi-circular barred door, which was attacked with sledgehammers.

After pleading and threats had failed to get the men to desist the guards fired their revolvers into the ceiling. The sound of the firearms did not make the crowd flinch.

As a last resort, the guards, following the command of the Sheriff, turned heir death-dealing weapons direct upon the attacking party and poured a volley of lead into them.

The six Winchester balls brought death to Henry Mutchler, Jr., and Christian Matz. They fell lifeless where they had stood helping in the work of battering down the obstacles to the cell in which Martin lay croaching in fear of his life.

The bodies of the two men were carried away by their comrades. This tragic check only served to add to the fury of the mob. The work of demolition was brought to a stop only because certain members of the mob had gone from the scene to secure dynamite with which to destroy the jail.

While the vain search for the explosive was in progress two policemen went to Martin's cell, unlocked the door, handcuffed him, took him from the jail by a rear door and drove at a furious pace to Fremont, twenty-four miles away. The guards disappeared from the jail as soon as word came that Martin was safely away.

The mob soon learned that the object of their vengeance was no longer within reach, and slowly dispersed after the hunt for dynamite had proved fruitless.

Their rage was then turned to the deputies and the crowd became so threatening in the morning that the Sheriff called for troops and four companies were sent by Governor McKinley. Colonel Kounts, of Toledo, as ranking officer, assumed command of the militia.

FIRE IN A FAMOUS COLLEGE.

Partial Destruction of the University of Virginia.

Fire destroyed the rotunda and public hall at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va. It started in the annex to the rotunda, and before its force was spent not only the annex and its contents of great value were totally destroyed, but the old rotunda, which stood as a monument to Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the university, and built after plans of his own, was a mass of ruin. The Mayor telegraphed to neighboring cities for assistance. Richmond, Lynchburg and Staunton responded promptly.

Under the supervision of Professor Echols the corps of students made strenuous endeavors by the use of dynamite to prevent the spread of the fire to the rotunda. So massive was the structure leading to the rotunda that the dynamite had little impression. Professor Echols, standing on the roof of the library building, threw a large quantity of dynamite to the roof of the annex.

A crash followed, and burning fragments of brick and timber were thrown in every direction. On each side of the portico were massive pillars of Italian marble, which were carved in Italy at great cost for Mr. Jefferson. These could not be overthrown.

The students succeeded in saving thousands of the library books and some of the paintings. Among the portraits burned was that of Jefferson. The statue of Jefferson, which is very heavy, was dragged from the burning building. Two-thirds of the books and the magnificent painting, "School of Athens," which cost $40,000, were destroyed.

Bucket brigades undoubtedly saved near-by buildings. The intense desire to save the university is shown by the fact that ladies even took their place in line. The rotunda was that part of the building completed in Mr. Jefferson's day, and in which, in 1825, a reception was held at which Lafayette and other distinguished men assisted.

BICYCLES IN THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Used to Locate Breaks in the Telegraph Lines and in Reeling Out Wire.

The annual report of General Greely, Chief Signal Officer, contains some interesting points. He speaks of the advantages derived by the use of the bicycle in repairing the telegraph lines. In one case a break on the line was located two miles from the station in twenty minutes, less time than would have been consumed in obtaining a mount. At another station, Taylor's Ranch, Utah, the bicycle has resulted in a single year in a greater saving to the Government than the cost of the machine.

Special attention is given by the Signal Corps to the suitable equipment of its flying telegraph trains. Flying telegraph trains, equipped as far as practicable with the most modern appliances, are located at Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Grant, Arizona; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and at the Presidio, San Francisco. The question of reeling out and recovering wire and outpost cable by bicycle, automatically, has been concluded, and this corps now has a bicycle equipped with an automatic reel for the purpose that works perfectly. The same automatic device is now being fitted to an outpost cable cart, three of which have been ordered, from which are confidently anticipated good results, as in the case of the bicycle. This will give the Signal Corps an equipment superior to that of any other country for rapid paying out and taking up a line, the operators being at all times in communication with the base. Each section of the field train will eventually be supplied with bicycles and cable carts fitted with automatic devices.

The instruction of enlisted men of the Signal Corps at Fort Riley, Kan., has been continued with satisfactory results. Most acceptable work in signalling was done by the special detachment at Fort Trumbull, Conn., in connection with the Signal Corps of New York and Connecticut during the practice of the New York Naval Reserves. Messages by flag and telegraph were transmitted rapidly and accurately, both in the Morse and general service codes.

SHIPS LAUNCHED TANDEM.

The Nashville and Wilmington Slide From the Same Ways.

The launch of the United States gunboats Nashville and Wilmington at Newport News, Va., was made the occasion of an unusual naval demonstration. Admiral Bunce assembled the North Atlantic squadron in Hampton Roads oppose the ship yard, and Secretary Herbert with a distinguished party went from Washington by special steamer to participate. The event was remarkable as the first instance on record of two warships being launched on the same day from a single set of ways. The vessels had been constructed one ahead of the other, "tandem" fashion, upon a continuous decline, the Nashville nearer the water with her bow a few feet from the Wilmington, both vessels taking the water stern foremost.

At 9.48 o'clock the Nashville started, while Miss Emma Thompson, of Tennessee's capital, christened her with champagne. Seventeen seconds later, amid the din of steamer whistles and shouts of the crowd, drowning the National airs played by the artillery band from Fortress Monroe, the ship floated in deep water.

The Nashville had to travel only 250 feet before floating freely, but the Wilmington's stern post had 280 to slide before reaching the water, and 175 yards, altogether before she was fully floated. At 11.10 o'clock Miss Annie Gray, of Delaware, Senator Gray's daughter, received the signal that the ship was beginning to move, and she swung the champagne bottle, christening the Wilmington. With rapidly accelerating velocity the ship moved seaward with salutes like those which had greeted the Nashville, and in forty-eight seconds completed her journey.

The two new additions to the navy were then towed past Admiral Bunce's fleet and moored at the docks where their machinery will be put in. All the officers of the squadron came ashore immediately after a salute of seventeen guns had been fired in honor of the Secretary of the Navy.

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL'S CRIME.

An Honored Soldier of Austria Kills His Wife and Himself.

A great sensation was caused at Vienna, Austria, in military and other circles by a murder and suicide committed by an old soldier who had served his Emperor and country with much distinction. The suicide was Lieutenant-General Gustav Dunst von Adelsheim, aged seventy-two years, who in 1879 was retired from the army on a pension. The murdered person was his wife, Baroness Abele, aged fifty years.

Their bodies were found lying under a tree in the Prater, the great park in the environs of Vienna. Both had been shot with a revolver, which was found close to the General. Apparently the General had despatched his wife and then killed himself. A note was found in one of his pockets, reading:

"We quit life voluntarily."

General Dunst Adelsheim was highly honored by the Emperor and had received a number of decorations. He took part in several battles in Hungary and Italy and several in the Prussian-Austrian war.

He and his wife, after dressing themselves in black, left their lodgings together and walked to the Prater, evidently with the premeditated design of there dying. The couple were childless.

They lived in an extremely modest manner, being encumbered with debts. The General tried to recoup himself by speculating. His first venture was to become a shareholder in a swindling company, whose President was arrested and whose Vice-President committed suicide. The General lost everything he possessed, and, being thus rendered destitute, the couple resolved to die.

Fourteen Chinese Put to Death.

Mabel Hartford's assailant and thirteen others convicted of taking part in the Hwasang massacre were put to death at Kucheng, China. The execution was witnessed by the foreign Consular Commission, the Chinese Prefect, the District Magistrate and a great crowd. There was no disturbance.

Ten Little Ones Perish.

The Children's Home at Stargard, in the Sajonschek District of Polish Prusia, has been destroyed by fire. Ten children were burned to death.

The Labor World.

Of 10,000 British seamen, sixty-six are lost at sea every year.

A strike of thirty-seven boys in a mill at Taftville, Conn., led to 1400 men being thrown out of work.

The great cotton mills destroyed by fire at Warren, R. I., are to be rebuilt with greater capacity for turning out cotton cloths.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

WILL REJUVENATE THE WORKERS.

Dr. Simon Baruch, a well-known physician, says: "More cold bathing, more fresh air, less meat, tea, and coffee, and more milk, cream, cheese, bread and butter, with easy fitting clothing, will rejuvenate and be the salvation of our working-women."

RUSSIAN GREATCOATS FOR WOMEN.

In the matter of coats that are intended for protection against severe cold, it is rumored that women are going to button themselves into great Russian cut overcoats of cloth, lined with costly fur and finished with fur collar and cuffs. If this is so, what's to be done with all the lovely fur capes invested in last season? They certainly can't make over into Russian greatcoats. Yet from this reflection women should not despair, but comfort themselves with the pleasing certainty that lots of women won't button themselves into such greatcoats, but will wear pretty capes of American cut.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

DIVERSIONS OF AN EMPRESS.

The Empress of Austria, we are told, walks from four to five miles every day. For these walks the empress's invariably black dress is short, not quite reaching to the ankles, for she does not like to hold it, whatever the state of the weather may be. She carries a dark parasol and a dark fan. In these walks she is attended by a Greek teacher, who follows her close enough to be able to read to her or converse with her. These Greek teacher's are usually changed after a year's service. A footman in ordinary dress follows at a distance. The empress walks straight on, as fancy takes her, and does not time her return, but often goes to some distant railway station and returns home by train.

VEILS.

In choosing veils many people who have given no consideraiton to the matter may be glad of a hint. It is quite a common thing to try a veil over our faces and applaud our choice, of some color or design. I myself bought a blue veil, and thought myself a harmonious delight to the eye, until informed by an onlooker that I was threatened by symptoms of jaundice. This onlooker, too, confided to me some little failures in her own experiences, owing to the fact that in viewing our complexion under veils, we naturally look through the color of the shrouding net, and virtually examine a harmony through a lens colored with the prevailing tone. The onlooker gazes with clear, uncolored spectacles, and consequently sees with accurate perception the color values of skin and veil. The moral of this is that we must look at the effect of our veils on others before we use them.

COLORS AND COMPLEXIONS.

According to one who claims to be an authority in matters of dress, the notion that brunettes can wear red of any shade has spoiled many pretty woman. Red does suit many brunettes, but yellow suits a great many more, and pale blue is often charming for them. The fact is, people are far too much influenced by the names of colors. No name tells exactly what a color is, and the subtleties that can't be put into words are exactly what make the difference in actuality. Women who dress well, or the great professional artists in dress, go by nothing but the actual trial of color and complexion together. It is the same way about putting colors together. The woman is lost who has little rules about blue and green going together, or green and violet not going together; everything depends on shades. You've got to put them together and see, and then if you can't see, if you have no eyes for color, get some one to see for you. A great deal can be learned by noting what nature does. She puts green and flame color together in nasturtiums, but see what a delicate gray green!"--Milwaukee Journal.

THE WOMEN OF ARMENIA.

The Humantarian gives some details of the women of Armenia, which will be of interest just now while our attention is being drawn to the horrors that are still being perpetrated in that country. The Armenian women are ahead of their Turkish sisters in every respect; they are excellent housekeepers, their houses are models of neatness and cleanliness, and they are good cooks also. Besides the household work and the care of the family and domestic animals, the manufacture of the family clothing devolves upon them. With the help of the simple instruments, needle and spindle, they make wiih admirable skill fine woolen and cotton cloth, shawls, carpets and silk embroidery.

In all the public schools of Armenia manual training occupies an honorable place. Armenian women, like all orientals, are fond of bright colors. Red and yellow are common in their costumes. They wear a long garment of red, yellow or blue, an apron of red or yellow, and yellow shoes without heels. Their hair falls in two braids on the breast, and is adorned with gald and silver jewelry, and with pink and other flowers. They wear a cap embroidered with silk and silver. The forehead of a married woman is adorned with strings of gold or silver coins. In some provinces they wear on their arms a long row of silver pendants, which jingle when they walk.

FASHION NOTES.

Mink tails are so be used with handsome chine ribbons.

Diamond buttons in two sizes in sets of six are made for smart calling costumes.

Swords with the hilts set with small diamonds are the favorite ornaments for the hair for young ladies.

The violin and the mandolin having the body closely studded with diamonds makes pretty brooches.

Flowered stripes on taffeta grounds, either plain or changeable, are one of the favorite combinations in silk.

A couple of diamond birds make pretty lace pins and the old pearl buckle shape has been resuscitated.

The sale of plain and fancy velvets for capes and dress accessories this season has been exceptionally large.

A couple of red enamel hearts are surrounded by a diamond tie, and a blue enamel heart is set with pearls.

Outstretched wings, suggestive of a bat, appear on six out of every dozen bonnets, black with orange velvet being popular.

The last novelty in betrothed jewelry is the "coupled brooch." Two hearts set with diamonds or pearls are joined with a coupling link of gold.

Some chic and charming gowns sent from Paris are made of finest India silks in various small patterns, and in nearly every case the costume has a smart little butterfly cape to match.

The waist has a box plait down the front, edged by a frill of white chiffon. Over the top of the silk elbow sleeves are frills of chiffon, and they extend down the bodice in full jabots on each side of the box plait. The belt is of blue satin, with a short bow in the back.

To produce the necessary breadth over the face many queer devices are tried. The foundation of many bonnets is just a square with corners turned up in front, the centre being shaped into an acute point and covered with embroidery and sequin trimmings.

A gown for a young girl is of glace silk and chiffon. The low corsage is a baby waist of satin covered with white chiffon. This has bands of gold passamenterie across the front and back, and the fullness is drawn closely under a belt of the same trimming, fa with a gold belt clasp.

A gown of a figured blue satin with white stripes in it is charmingly trimmed with white chiffon. The skirt opens on each side to show a heavy jabot of white chiffon, and on the front breadth of the hem is a long, flat bow of blue satin, with two enormous loops which are held by a strap.

A new shape is the plateau folded as it is nowadays. It is almost doubled from the back, an effective band of lighter velvet than the hat itself being between the two pieces of felt. There are narrow strings under the chin, and the trimming which is all at the back, is composed of a full and drooping bow of velvet and handsome ostrich plumes nodding toward the front.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

American ebony is one of the heaviest woods known, weighing 83.18 pounds to the cubic foot.

A case of writer's cramp in a telegraph operator has been cured by applications of static electricity.

It is predicted that in the near future bicycle stands in halls will be as commod as umbrella stands now are.

An inch of rain falling upon an area of one square mile is equivalent to nearly 17,500 gallons, weighing 64,844 tons.

The brain of a woman is smaller than that of a man, but it is stated to be somewhat larger in proportion to the weight of the body.

Experiments recently made have demonstrated the feasibility of taking telegraph dispatches directly from the wire to typesetting machine.

It is claimed that the stringing of electric wires in cities and villages will destroy a large proportion of the shade trees unless greater pains are taken to place the poles and wires so as not to come in contact with the trees.

Constructor Hitchborn's new lifebuoy carried on the Katahdin, consists of a copper cylinder bent into a circle. From the sides hang two smaller cylinders containing a material which, when wet, gives forth a bright light.

A good engine in charge of a good man rarely requires to be stopped in working hours. When one is stopped frequently, adds the Safety Valve, it would be a good plan to find out whether it is the engine that is out of order, or the man in charge of it.

German papers assert that gas pipes made of paper are a success. Manilla paper strips are passed through molten asphaltum and then moulded under heavy pressure. After cooling, the pipes, which may be of any desired length, receive a water-proof coating.

It is a common fact, but not generally remembered, that a cock will not crow unless he can throw back his head. If a cock is shut up over night in a low coop where he cannot stretch back his neck, there will be no crowing in the morning until the bird is released.

Some investigations recently conducted by M. Chauven show that contrary to the general supposition the muscular heating caused by the act of raising a burden is greater than that due to the act of lowering it. Hitherto it has been believed that the work of lifting and the work of lowering produce equal heat.

What to Drink Awheel.

Drinking and the kinds of drinks to be indulged in while cycling must be an individual study on the part of each rider. French doctors commend warm tea and coffee without sugar or very little sweetening. It has been found that warm drinks quench the thirst and do not heat as much as cold ones. Milk is good, for persons who can digest it. Those who cannot may find it beneficial and digestible by putting a few grains of bicarbonate of soda into the milk. Lemonade for for general use, is considered hamful. Still it may be drunk when a refreshing drink is thought absolutely necessary.

An Explanation.

"I never heard of such tyranny!" exclaimed the South American patriot.

"I won't submit to it a moment longer. I will resist to the last"—

"Whom will you resist?" sharply inquired his wife, who had caught only the last few words.

"Oh, not you, my dear! I was only talking about the government."—Puck.

A Dangerous Practice.

A.—Is dyeing the hair as dangerous as the doctors would make it appear?

B.—Certainly; you may take my word for it. Only last spring an uncle of mine dyed his hair, and in three weeks he was married to a widow with four children.—Fliegende Blaetter.

A full blooded Cherokee Indian named Wahooche, is holding Christian revival services at Thomasville, Ga., and drawing immense crowds. He is said to be a very successful evangelist.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

The Judiciary.

MR. EDITOR: Does it not seem about time to call a halt in this campaign of mud slinging that the overzealous supporter of Mr. Bailey are waging against Judge Williamson. Of course the Huntingdon Monitor keeps on valifying every thing that is Republican. Yet ye broad minded men, must admit that he is active, experienced, well rounded lawyer, whose record already established demonstrates that he will not have pets among the attorneys, and that all will stand on an equal footing. Now it strikes me that all three candidates in this respect are in the same position. Mr. Bailey has a son, Thomas, who will soon be admitted to practice; Mr. Culbertson has a son, Frederick, who has been practicing for two or three years in Lewistown, while Judge Williamson has a son, Richard, who will soon be admitted to practice. Now I put the question to every fair minded voter, is it likely that either of these candidates will favor anybody under the circumstances? And as a voter, in Monday's *Local News* insinuatingly says, "blood is thicker than water," it strikes me he is spattering his candidate with some of his own mud. For who can be nearer than a son, and neither Judge would likely favor anyone, as by so doing if they favor anyone else they would be indirectly injuring their own son. I don't mean to injure anyone, but I do say it is high time to stop such nonsensical insinuations.

FAIR PLAY.

CAPT. SKINNER'S LETTER.

Judge Williamson Says the Story is Absolutely and Unqualifiedly False.

MR. EDITOR: I have been shown a letter purporting to have been signed by Capt. George W. Skinner, in which he says I repeatedly promised him my support for Congress in the campaign of 1890 when he ran against the Hon. Louis E. Atkinson, and that he furnished me with a sum of money, about $100, to purchase tickets, &c., but that I afterwards betrayed him and supported Mr. Atkinson.

I have only only one answer to make to this story: It is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I could not support a Free Trade Democrat for Congress when our country was in such straits.

Yours truly,
W. McK. WILLIAMSON.

RUMBERGER IS FOR RIPPLE.

He Calls Upon His Friends to Support the Republican Candidate for Sheriff.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county.

I have been informed that some persons have been circulating a report to the effect that I am opposed to the election of Mr. T. J. C. Ripple for Sheriff.

I desire to publicly state that I am not that kind of a Republican. When Republican tickets have been made, I always give them my hearty support. In our late convention I moved that Mr. Ripple's nomination be made unanimous, and I assure all Republicans that I did it in good faith, and I am in favor of his election now, and call upon all my friends in the county to support him.

B. S. RUMBERGER,
Petersburg, Pa., Oct. 26, 1895.

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION!

The county chairman gives the following instructions for voting a full Republican ticket:

Put a [X] mark in the circle of the first column, headed "Republican," and a [X] mark to the right of the name of William McK. Williamson in the 6th column, headed "Regular Judicial."

MOUNT UNION.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, visited friends in town on Sunday.

Forest fires are still raging fiercely on the mountains adjacent to town.

A very light sprinkle of rain, the first for a long time, was visible on Sunday evening.

The annual inspection of the P. R. R. took place on this division on Wednesday last.

Constable E. K. Rodgers is suffering severely, at his home in this place, from a carbuncle on his knee.

T. J. C. Ripple, of Rock Hill, republican candidate for sheriff, was in town on political business on Monday.

H. H. Hunter, of McKee's Rocks, who came here to attend the wedding of his sister, returned on Saturday.

Miss Chloy Himes, who has been on the sick list for some time past, suffered a relapse a short time ago and is again confined to her bed.

W. J. Oatman has disposed of his drug store in this place to L. F. Davis, who has already taken charge. Lex is well known to our people and has had a long experience in the drug business.

A game of base ball was played on the local grounds between teams composed of married and single men, on Saturday last and resulted in a victory for the married men by a score of 14 to 11.

A. J. Miller has purchased the property at Cora, Pa., seven miles south of this place, in Hill Valley, from its present occupant Emanuel Boozle, and will remove to the newly acquired purchase on the 10th prox. Mr. Miller and wife expect to make this their future home.

John M. Bailey, of Huntingdon, democratic candidate for Judge of this judicial district and W. M. Henderson, chairman of the democratic county committee, of the same place, was in town on political business on Saturday. Mr. Bailey is a fair man, and might make a good judge, if elected.

Chas. W. Hiney and W. W. Withington have entered into a partnership under the firm name of Hiney & Withington, and will engage in the fire and life insurance business in this place in the office building being erected by Mrs. R. Weams, on her property, next to S. B. Nevell's shaving parlor near the depot.

Burglars gained an entrance to the residence of Alex. Maxwell, on Water Street, on Saturday night last by prying a strip off the rear window of the parlor and thoroughly ransacked everything even to entering Mr. Maxwel's bedroom and taking his trousers off a chair beside the bed. The result of their daring theft was $25. which was in his pocketbook in his trousers and a silver watch. On the same night the residences of Dr. G. W. Thompson and T. C. McGowan on Market street were also entered by way of windows but nothing was secured; an effort was also made to enter the residence of White Shaver, on the same street, but the thieves scared off before effecting an entrance. This work was evidently done by parties who know all about the houses entered. One peculiar fact in connection with the robbery at Maxwells is that the dogs, of which there are three or four that usually sleep in the stable, which is only 40 or 50 feet from the house, were quieter on Saturday night, than was ever known before. The thieves and the dogs are on good terms.

TROUGH CREEK.

The Messrs. Crotsley are building a fish pond.

Oliver Swope one of our progressive farmers has straightened a part of the creek in his meadow.

It is really astonishing how some men will get excited sometimes over common events. I am informed that Leonard Smith was so excited recently over an addition to his family that he put his shoes on backwards and his trousers wrong side out and actually drove over the mountain to his father-in-law Michael Boring's before he discovered his mistake. While W. E. Wright is so concerned about a boy that came to his house last week that he don't take time to unhitch his team but just unreins them and turns them to pasture with the vehicle fast to them.

The leading event in this section last week was the reception given by Richard Chilcott and wife to Mr. C's son W. T. Chilcott of Mankato Kans., who married Miss Mary A. Goodman of Airydale Pa. They were married at Mill Creek and then drove to Mr. C's where a dinner such as is not often spread in the country was in waiting. We didn't hear the table groan under its load but some of the guests groaned after relieving the table of so much of it's load. At night they were serenaded by the Calvin band and by the Colfax drum corps and string bands, all of which were invited in to partake of an excelent supper. The Calvin band played several more pieces and then went to Mr. Frew's, a near neighbor to serenade Newton Bumgardner who was married the day before to Miss Frances Frew. The boys are loud in their praise of the treatment received from an open-hearted neighbor.

The upper end of our valley narrowly escaped a general conflagration on last Friday. David Gosnell and William Melker were ridding up some ground for George Roland which joins what is known as the sawmill thicket. This thicket is a piece of woodland lying between the old George Hazzard farm on the back road and the Old Sheriff Greenland farm on the main road, and contains some sixty or seventy acres, and has not been burned over within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Before going to their dinners the above named secured the fire so that they thought it safe, but before they got back it had blown, (or as is supposed by some) was thrown into the woods, where, if it had not been for a log road that had been used last spring which gave the men advantage it would have spread over the adjoining farms, as the ground is so dry that there is not a field in this end of the valley that fire would not have run over that day except the fields that have been seeded this fall. Billy Wright by getting his team and plow finally succeeded after the second or third attempt and by the assistance of others in checking its course in the fields but not until it singed the hair on one of his mules. After night when the men thought all safe and were on their way home they saw another fire which was the slab and lumber pile near the back road on the Old Hazzard farm and in a hollow of woods leading to the above mentioned thicket. This last fire was no accident.

Following is the report of Pine Grove school for first month:

Pine Grove school—H. G. Swope, Teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
Whole attendance	15	19	34
Average "	12	16	28
Per cent of "	94	93	93

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Nellie Wright, Tincie Smith, Daisy Smith, Maud Swope, Grace Smith, May Swope, Belle Smith, Carrie Swope, Blanche Smith, Sadie Whitmer, Denny Swope, Newton Smith, Oran Swope, Percy Wright, Leslie Smith, Wilber Swope, Ira Swope. Visitors, 2.

A Blood-Curdling Story.

A Hustontown friend informs us of an adventure with a bear in which Robert Cutshall was a party of the second part, recently. Robert had about completed the labors of the day in the field husking corn, when he was confronted by a large black bear. His dog promptly attacked Sir Bruin, but was so energetically hugged that he declined any more love tokens of the same kind and quickly retired from the conflict. Robert, however, kept it up with stones and corn, by this means keeping the bear away until he escaped at 2 o'clock in the morning. Clifton Sipes says that Robert uttered some panther-like howls that made the hills tremble. The bear was waiting for Bob to get a red ear and then there would have been a hugging match. —*Fulton Republican.*

Sale Register.

Friday, Nov. 1, C.W. Smith, agt., will offer at public sale at his residence one mile north of Calvin, the following personal property: Saw mill and engine, shingle mill, 2 bay mares, 2 mules, 2 milch cows, harness, fly nets, sleds, harrows, plows, wagons, cultivators, hay fork and rope, mower, reaper, fodder cutter, hay ladders, bark ladders, dinner bell, anvil, cook stove, heating stove, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

—"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of," Says Mrs. Hattie Mason of Chilton, Carter Co., Mo., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

FOR SALE.—A well finished dwelling house with over one acre of ground. Hard and soft water under roof. This property is in a splendid locality, in close proximity to churches and school house. A bargain to anyone wanting a house with modern conveniences. For further particulars call on or address R. C. Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Undertakers' outfit, good hearse, horse, buggy, wagon, sleighs, coffins, etc. Also, good house, with running water at door. Terms easy. K. W. CLARKSON. Cassville, Pa. 8-14-95.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Caleb G. Wright, dec'd.)

Letters of administration on the estate of Caleb G. Wright, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. CATHARINE WRIGHT,
8-28-95-f. Administratrix.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a.

It has always been my aim to carry the most complete and, in all respects, the most desirable line of

Dry Goods

to be found in our town. Our patterns are the newest and latest styles, and our trade on Muslins is somewhat wonderful.

Underwear

We have made a large selection in this line and can suit all wants in prices and quality.

Rubber & Felt Goods

Although this line of goods is higher than last year, I will sell you Felt Boots, Lumbermen's Stockings, Rubber Shoes and Boots at old prices. I handle only the Candee goods.

Tinware,

Stove Pipe, Hardware, Floor Oil Cloths, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and Groceries.

We have a SPLENDID PRICE on Coal Oil which cannot be beat on this side of the oil fields. I handle only the best grade, 150 test. You will save money by buying Oil from me. Our numerous customers have so appreciated our efforts by their kind patronage that our trade has increased to such an extent that we find our quarters entirely too small and with the carpenters on the ground, we will enlarge our room and add several new lines. We do a legitimate business only and are satisfied to do business at a small margin of profit.

OUR MOTTO: "One price to all; honest, fair dealing."

We solicit your continued patronage.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

FISHER,

THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings, Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G. W. FISHER, 417 Penn St., Huntingdon.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable

STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division St.,
Mount Union,
Penn'a.

Going Out of Business.

—I will sell out my entire stock of—
Men s,
Boys'
and Youths'
Leather and Rubber

BOOTS,

Men's, Boys',
Youths', Women's,
Misses', Children's
and Infants'

SHOES

At 20 Per Cent. Discount.

Extra Bargains on the Dollar Counter.

Come while you have a large stock to select from. I will continue until stock is sold out.

Geo. W. Yocum
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at excedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

C. B. Crum,

The King
Of Low Prices.

That's Our Busines;

Grows Bigger Every Day;

Is Proof

Of what we have been and are doing; busier and busier every day, because more and more of you are learning to appreciate the advantage and economy in buying of us. Values always fuller because you help us that way. Economies always greater for we owe them to you. The following tell of myriads of saving advantages:

Ladies' Wool Capes, 85 cents, up.
Ladies' Cloaks, $1.50, up.
Men's Wool Overcoats, $3.50, up.
Boys' Overcoats, 90c, up.
Men's Wool Suits, $2.90, up,
Hundreds of Bargains in

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps. Notions,

Carpets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SALTILLO, PA.

Fall and Winter

MILLINERY.

I have lately received from the eastern cities a full and complete line of the

LATEST STYLES

in Fall and Winter Millinery and respectfully invite the public to call and inspect them.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 30, 1895.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Election next Tuesday.

—Hard coal at Mapleton, three sizes, Stove, Nut, and Pea. H. H. SWOPE.

—Mrs. S. W. Craig and children, of Huntingdon, are visiting her parents and friends in Mapleton.

—J. Howard Shimer and wife left last Saturday to visit his parents and friends at McConnellsburg.

—John G. Gillam spent the past week in Philadelphia purchasing a stock of goods for fall and winter trade.

—R. D. Kinkead and wife, of Huntingdon, spent a day or two of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—John Hammond recently removed from Juniata, Blair county, to W. F. Gillam's tenant house on Main street.

—Harry Leper, of Burnham, and Miss Snook, of Newton Hamilton, were guests of Miss Jennie Potts on Sunday.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy.

—Col. William Dorris and three daughters of Huntingdon, drove to Mapleton last Friday and spent a few hours with A. W. Swope and wife.

—A big boy arrived to grace the home of H. S. Stubbs last Sunday. Mother and son are both doing well. Congratulations.

—R. C. Yocum offered his Grant street residence at public sale last Friday as advertised. It was bid up to $900 and sale was postponed until November 15th.

—To-morrow will be All Hallowe'en, and silly practical jokers are planning for outrageous pranks. Innocent sport is always permissable but malicious mischief is detestable and should be severely punished.

—Three sisters, Mrs. Catherine Schell of Marklesburg; Mrs. Susan Eversole and Miss Mary Aker, of Martinsburg, Blair county, visited Mapleton last week they were the guests of their cousin Mrs. H. H. Swope.

—John M. Miller last Saturday evening caught a pike with hook and line in the river at this place that measured 23½ inches and weighed 2 pounds and 14 ounces. It was the largest pike we have ever seen taken from the Juniata.

—The Pennsylvania Traction company bonds, amounting to $35,600 stolen from Hertzler's store at Port Royal on the 25th of April, were recovered in New York on Thursday. The securities were in the hands of an Italian broker.

—The county commissioners have advertised for bids for filling the abutments of the Fink bridge in Penn township. The stone work recently completed was done by L. A. Green and has been pronounced an excellent piece of work.

—The Calvin band which furnished the music for the Scott's Artillery reunion last Friday serenaded a number of our people before departing for home. They play nicely for a young band and their music was much appreciated. Come again.

—The Logan Guards of Lewistown have presented to the State their glorious old standard, which has been placed in the flag room at Harrisburg. This was the first flag carried through Baltimore and into Washington in defense of the Union April 18, 1861.

—W. D. Grainey, one of Mapleton's finest young men, was married Monday evening to Miss Ximena Moore, the ceremony being performed by A. W. Swope esq. Last night they were treated to a rousing sernade. A host of friends join in extending congratulations and wishing them a long life of unalloyed happiness.

—Last Wednesday, Harry Lightner, of Altoona, formerly of Mill Creek, employed as a fireman on the middle division had one rib broken and another fractured at Spruce Creek. His train was broken, of which he was ignorant and the engine stopped at Spruce Creek for water. Just as the hydrant was drawn around, the after part of the train ran into the the part attached to the engine, throwing Mr. Lightner violently against a coke car bruising him severely in addition to the injuries above mentioned. Had not his arm caught between the slats of the coke car he would bave been thrown under the wheels. Several cars were wrecked.

—A Huntingdon Dispatch dated yesterday, says: "The Huntingdon car and wheel works, which have been idle for three years past, were purchased to-day by W. A. Obyon, of Savannah, Ga., for a syndicate of southern capitalists. The new firm will employ about 500 men and will manufacture trolly cars principally. A boiler works and malleable iron works will be connected with the new plant."

—John Ewing & Sons, millers, of Mount Union, have brought suit against Shirley township for negligence in not having a dangerous portion of the public road from Mount Union to Shirleysburg properly guarded. While Banks Ewing, a member of the firm, was driving in a sulky, his mare shied and fell over an embankment a distance of sixty feet, and was killed. They claim $100 damages for the animal.

—At the annual meeting of the Tussey Mountain Mining & Smelting Co., held at Martinsburg on the 16inst., D. D. Morrell, of Henrietta, Blair county, was elected President; W. S. Nicodemus cashier of of the Martinburg Bank, Secretay and Treasurer, and R. C. Haderman, Prothonotary of Bedford county, was made General Manager. Work will be commenced in the near future and the gold, silver and copper opened up.

—Mrs. W. H. Mounts and Mrs. I. N. Swope were summoned to Hollidaysburg yesterday to attend the funeral of an aunt, Mrs. Susan McClure, who died at her home in that place Sunday evening, the result of a severe cold. Deceased was aged 72 years and was a sister of the late Capt. Elijah White of this county. Her husband, John McClure, who was an esteemed citizen of Blair county, died sixteen years ago. Three sons survive her.

—Lewis Hartzell, a conductor on the Harrisburg side of the middle division had both bones of his left wrist broken Monday at Huntingdon. His train had orders to put off four cars at Huntingdon. He was standing on the rear end of the draft and had a break tightly drawn. When he gave the signal to back, the engineer reversed so suddenly as the to throw the brake loose. Mr. Hartzells left hand was on the brake wheel which turned so rapidly as to break both bones of his wrist.

—The officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. were recently installed for the current term. They are as follows: A. M. Parker, N. G.; S. B. Neice, V. G.; David Shore, Treas.; M. L. Rex, Secretary; W. H. Brininger, Assistant secretary; W. H. Mounts, Warden; A. W. Kelley, Conductor; L. M. Speer, R. S. N. G.; J. K. Gillam, L. S. N. G.; G. C. Miller, R. S. V. G.; J. F. Lamberson, L. S. V. G.; J. A. Brumbaugh, O. G.; W, S. Shore, I. G.; H. H. Swope, Chaplain; L. D. Himes, R. S. S.; H. S. Stubbs, L. S. S.

—The forest fires which have been raging on Jacks mountain for more than three weeks approached so near town Monday morning as to make resistance necessary. The larger boys of the public schools were called out Monday afternoon and rendered excellent service. They are entitled to the thanks of the directors and citizens for their heroic work. Monday night and yesterday all day men were at work along Jack's mountain firing against the flames. They are about subdued at this writing. A heavy rain would be appreciated.

More Railroad Rumors.

Rumors are again circulating that the road from Selinsgrove to the Potomac will be built in the near future. This line has been surveyed a number of times but nothing ever came of these surveys. Now, however, it is said that the people of Shade Valley, Huntingdon county, and those along the line of the survey in Fulton county from Burnt Cabins to the Maryland line, have faith in the revival of the project. In this connection of the Hagerstown *Herald and Torch Light* says: "A party of capitalists has purchased the Selinsgrov and Hancock Railroad route, including rights, privileges and surveys.

This line was surveyed some years ago, and was projected to run through Fulton county via Burnt Cabins to Hancock, Md. The projectors have waited upon T. M. Moorehead, president of the Tuscarora Valley Railroad, which was recently completed to Blair's Mills, to secure the privilege of using a part of the latter's tracks, as it would save the building up of twenty-five miles of new road. If this right is not secured the projectors intend to build a parallel line up the valley.

Second Reunion of Scott's Artillery.

Friday, Oct. 25th was the time fixed for the second annual reunion of Scott's Artillery at Mapleton, and on that day the following members of that organization were in attendance: Ralph Crotsley, Andrew Crotsley, Wesley W. Crotsley, Wm. Bradley, Humphrey Chilcote, Peter Kean, James Monihen, Joshua Gosnell, John G. White, Barton Greenland, Samuel P. Pheasant, Jas. C. Wright and H. H, Swope.

At 11.00 A. M., lead by the Calvin Cornet Band, they marched over some of the principal streets and to the Juniata House where a good dinner was served by the very respectable managers of that popular house and paid for by the merchants and a few other leading citizens of Mapleton.

At 1.30 P. M. a business meeting was held in Gillam's Hall. The meeting was called to order by the president Major Ralph Crotsley. The minutes of the last meeting, Oct. 25, '94 was read by the secretary.

On motion of Jas. C. Wright it was decided to hold a reunion during the fall of 1896 at Calvin. On motion of Peter Kean Major Ralph Crotsley was re-elected president for the ensuing year, other officers were elected as follows: Vice president, Barton Creenland; Treasurer, Jas. C. Wright; Secretary, H.H. Swope.

Short but very appropriate addresses were made by Rev. Joseph Gray and I. N. Swope. A letter was read from comrade G. W. Hazzard, regretting that he could not be present on account of his wife being sick.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Calvin Band for their valuable service, to the citizens of Mapleton for entertainment and to the trustees of the Mapleton Band for the use of their Hall. A collection amounting to $1.90 was taken up and paid to the Secretary to be used in paying postage and other current expenses.

To Charge for Wheels.

The great increase in the number of bicycles carried by passengers on the Pennsylvania railroad has led to the issuance of an order that after October 25th the railroad will no longer carry bicycles free as passengers' baggage. They will be rated the same as excess baggage, except that the minimum charge will be but fifteen cents. The baggage men say that of late eight or nine bicycles is nothing unusual on one trip, and that goes to show the increase in baggage heretofore seldom carried.

Another order issued for Pennsylvania engineers in this part of the state is to stop the practice of going ahead for water and allowing the detatched train to move slowly to the tank, by which time the locomotive would have its water supply.

The Hertzler Family Reunion.

Sunday last being the day when the widow of the late Jacob Hertzler was 80 years of age, it was concluded that the previous day, October 26th, should be the occasion of the fourth annual reunion of the family. Accordingly on that day all her children except Samuel H. Hertzler, of Buffalo, New York, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Stubbs on Sheridan street. Those present were Mrs. George Heikes, nee Hertzler, mother of the family and the following named children: Henry H. Hertzler, Burnt Cabins; William Hertzler, McVeytown; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Stubbs, Mapleton Depot; A. J. Hertzler, Philadelphia; Stewart Hertzler, Daniel Hertzler, Huntingdon, and Mr. and Mrs. Heikes, Patterson. The grand children were Misses Minnie and Cora Hertzler, Huntingdon; Mrs. Carrie E. Fogal, Miss Bertha Hertzler, Burnt Cabins; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hooper and H. S. Stubbs, Mapleton Depot. There were also three great-grand children and the following invited guests present: Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Gray, Mapleton Depot; Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Campbell, Mount Union; Miss Emma P. Foller, Carlisle; E. E. Eck, Huntingdon; H. H. Swope and wife, Calvin Stubbs and family, Marshall Yocum, Miss Lizzie Kauffman and Mrs. Maggie Hutchinson, Mapleton Depot, Pa. Of the fifteen gentlemen present on this occasion eleven were soldiers in the late war. The day was delightfully spent and the occasion was one long to be remembered. It was the unanimous opinion that Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs were royal entertainers. In the evening the family was entertained by a serenade from the Mapleton cornet band. It was decided that another reunion be held in 1896 at the residence of A. J. Hertzler in Philadelphia.

It May Do As Much For You

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.

Another Veteran Answers the Last Roll Call.

Enoch Edwards, an esteemed citizen of Three Springs, died at his home in that place at 6 o'clock last Saturday morning.

Mr. Edwards was born in Trough Creek Valley, January 3, 1838, hence was at the time of his death aged 57 years, 9 months and 23 days. He married Miss Alice Frankenberry, of Juniata county, who with five children—three sons and two daughters—survive him. He enlisted as a private in Co. B, 110th Reg. P. V., September 9, 1861 for a term of three years; re-enlisted December 13, 1863, made orderly sergeant of the company in January, 1864, commissioned first lieutenant, March 2, 1865 and mustered out of the service June 28, 1865, arriving home July 5, 1865, having been absent four years. His first engagement was at Winchester, May 1862, and from that time until the close of the war his regiment was actively engaged in nearly every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac. In the third day's engagement at Gettysburg he received a gun shot wound in the head which necessitated his going to the hospital about three weeks, the only time spent in the hospital, and the only time lost from his regiment during his entire term of enlistment.

Mr. Edwards has been an active and consistent member of the M. E. church since 1865 and died in the triumph of faith. He has gone to his reward. His remains were interred at Three Springs Sunday afternoon; and the funeral was attended by Gen. Albright Post G. A. R. and the P. O. S. of A. Camps of Three Springs and Saltillo. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Assigned Estate of I. N. Foust.

The undersigned, assignee of I. N. Foust, of Huntingdon, by virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

Thursday, November 21, 1895,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate:

Purpart No. 1, being the lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of Sixth and Washsngton streets, Huntingdon, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Washington street and extending back on Sixth street a distance of 100 feet, on which is erected a

Two-story Brick Mansion Dwelling House,

with all modern improvements.

Purparts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 will be offered for sale at the Union Hotel in Mill Creek at 2 P. M. of said day.

Purpart No. 4 consists of a lot of ground in Mill Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., bounded on the north by Huntingdon turnpike road, on the east by store room building occupied by Foust & Stonebraker, on the west by lot of Leonard Stell, on which is erected a

Large Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

Purpart No. 5 is a lot of ground in Mill Creek Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 34 feet on Huntingdon turnpike road, extending back a distance of 180 feet to lands of the P. R. R., bounded on the east by lot of Susan Rutherford, and on the west by lot of D. R. Simpson, on which is erected a

Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

Purpart No. 6: A lot of ground in Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 92 feet on Huntingdon turnpike road, extending back a distance of 48 feet to the lands of the P. R. R., bounded on the east by lot of John S. Etnier, and on the west by lot of D. R. Simpson, on which is erected a

Two-story Frame Dwelling House,

Purpart No. 7: A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of John K. Metz, on the west by lands of E. A. Green & Co., on the north by lands of George David, on the south by lands of W. B. Hawn, containing about 600 acres, and known as the Hale Farm, having thereon erected

A Two-story Frame Dwelling House

and bank barn. A stream of mountain water runs through the place. There is a good orchard and 150 acres of the tract are under good state of cultivation; balance well timbered.

Purpart No. 10: A lot of ground situate in Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the south and west by the Huntingdon turnpike road and south and east by lands of J. C. Gorsuch, upon which is erected a One-story Frame Building, which is used as a shop.

On same day, Thursday, Nov. 21, there will be exposed for sale at the American House in Mount Union, at 4 P. M., Nos. 8 and 9.

Purpart No. 8: A lot of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, fronting 60 feet on the north side of Water street and extending back a distance of 105 feet to the lands of the Penn'a. Canal company, bounded on the east by lot owned by the National Steam Mill Co., on the west by lot of Cyrus Fields, upon which is erected

A Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

Purpart No. 9: A lot of ground situate in the borough of Mt. Union, fronting 39 feet on the north side of Water street and extending back a distance of 190 feet to Pennsylvania avenue, bounded on the east by lot of Charles Bice, on the south by lot of Samuel Woodcock's heirs, upon which is erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House.

TERMS OF SALE:—10 per cent. cash of the purchase money when the property is struck off; balance of the one-third to be paid on confirmation of the sales by the Court, at which time the deeds will be delivered, and the remainder in two equal payments, one in one year and the other in two years after the date of the confirmation of the sales, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by judgments or mortgages. (Julia Foust, widow of B. R. Foust, deceased, has a dower interest in Purparts Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 10, and these purparts will be sold subject to her dower interest, and the one-third of the purchase money in these purparts shall remain a charge upon the premises, the interest of which is to be paid to her annually during her natural life.)

H. H. WAITE, Assignee,
Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "All Heaven Looking On."

The subject of Dr. Talmage's opening sermon in Washington was: "All Heaven Looking On," the text selected being the famous passage from Hebrews xii., 1: "Seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

In this my opening sermon in the National Capital I give you heartiest Christian salutation. I bethink myself of the privilege of standing in this historic church, so long presided over by one of the most remarkable men of the century. There are plenty of good ministers beside Dr. Sunderland, but I do not know of any man except himself with enough brain to have stood successfully and triumphantly forty-three years in this conspicuous pulpit. Long distant be the year when that gospel chieftain shall put down the silver trumpet with which he has marshaled the hosts of Israel or sheathe the sword with which he has struck such mighty blows for God and righteousness. I come to you with the same gospel that he has preached and to join you in all kinds of work for making the world better, and I hope to see you all in your own homes and have you all come and see me, but don't all come at once. And without any preliminary discourses as to what I propose to do I begin here and now to cheer you with the thought that all heaven is sympathetically looking on. "Seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

Crossing the Alps by the Mont Cenis pass, or through the Mont Cenis tunnel, you are in a few hours set down at Verona, Italy, and in a few minutes begin examining one of the grandest ruins in the world—the amphitheater. The whole building sweeps around you in a circle. You stand in the arena where the combat was once fought or the race run, and on all sides the seats rise tier above tier until you count forty elevations or galleries—as I shall see fit to call them—in which sat the senators, the kings and the 25,000 excited spectators. At the sides of the arena and under the galleries are the cages in which the lions and tigers are kept without food until, frenzied with hunger and thirst, they are let out upon some poor victim, who, with his sword and alone, is condemned to meet them. I think that Paul himself once stood in such a place, and that it was not only figuratively, but literally, that he had "fought with beasts at Ephesus."

The gala day has come. From all the world the people are pouring into Verona. Men, women and children, orators and senators, great men and small, thousands upon thousands come, until the first gallery is full, and the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth—all the way up to the twentieth, all the way up to the thirtieth, all the way up to the fortieth. Every place is filled. Immensity of audience sweeping the great circle. Silence! The time for the contest has come. A Roman official leads forth the victim into the arena. Let him get his sword, with firm grip, into his right hand. The 25,000 sit breathlessly watching. I hear the door at the side of the arena creak open. Out plunges the half starved lion, his tongue athirst for blood, and with a roar that brings all the galleries to their feet he rushes against the sword of the combatant. Do you know how strong a stroke a man will strike when his life depends upon the first thrust of his blade? The wild beast, lame and bleeding, slinks back toward the side of the arena. Then, rallying his wasting strength, he comes up with fiercer eye and more terrible roar than ever, only to be driven back with a fatal wound, while the combatant comes in with stroke after stroke, until the monster is dead at his feet, and the 25,000 people clap their hands and utter a shout that makes the city tremble.

Sometimes the audience came to see a race, sometimes to see gladiators fight each other, until the people, compassionate for the fallen, turned their thumbs up as an appeal that the vanquished be spared, and sometimes the combat was with wild beasts.

To an amphitheatrical audience Paul refers when he says, "We are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

The fact is, that every Christian man has a lion to fight. Yours is a bad temper. The gates of the arena have been opened, and this tiger has come out to destroy your soul. It has lacerated you with many a wound. You have been thrown by it time and again, but in the strength of God you have arisen to drive it back. I verily believe you will conquer. I think that the temptatian is getting weaker and weaker. You have given it so many wounds that the prospect is that it will die, and you shall be victor, through Christ. Courage, brother! Do not let the sands of the arena drink the blood of your soul!

Your lion is the passion for strong drink. You may have contended against it twenty years, but it is strong of body and thirsty of tongue. You have tried to fight it back with broken bottle or empty wine flask. Nay, that is not the weapon! With one horrible roar he will seize thee by the throat and rend thee limb from limb. Take this weapon, sharp and keen—reach up and get it from God's armory. The sword of the Spirit. With that thou mayest drive him back and conquer!

But why specify when every man and woman has a lion to fight? If there be one here who has no besetting sin, let him speak out, for him have I offended. If you have not fought the lion, it is because you have let the lion eat you up. This very moment the contest goes on. The Trajan celebration, where 10,000 gladiators fought and 11,000 wild beasts were slain, was not so terrific a struggle as that which at this moment goes on in many a soul. That combat was for the life of the body; this is for the life of the soul. That was with wild beasts from the jungle; this is with the roaring lion of hell.

Men think, when they contend against an evil habit, that they have to fight it all alone. No! They stand in the center of an immense circle of sympathy. Paul had been reciting the names of Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Joseph, Gideon and Barak and then says, "Being compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

Before I get through I will show you that you fight in an arena around which circle, in galleries above each other, all the kindling eyes and all the sympathetic hearts of the ages, and at every victory gained there comes down the thundering applause of a great multitude no man can number. "Being compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

On the first elevation of the ancient amphitheater, on the day of a celebration, sat Tiberius, or Augustus, or the reigning king. So in the great arena of spectators that watch our struggles, and in the first divine gallery, as I shall call it, sits our King, one Jesus. On His head are many crowns! The Roman emperor got his place by cold blooded conquests, but our King hath come to His place by the broken hearts healed, and the tears wiped away, and the souls redeemed. The Roman emperor sat, with folded arms, indifferent as to whether the swordsman or the lion beat, but our King's sympathies are all with us. Nay, unheard of condescensions! I see Him come down from the gallery into the arena to help us in the fight, shouting, until all up and down His voice is heard: "Fear not! I will help thee! I will strengthen thee by the right hand of My power!"

They gave to the men in the arena, in the olden time, food to thicken their blood, so that it would flow slowly, and that for a longer time the people might gloat over the scene. But our King has no pleasure in our wounds, for we are bone of His bone, flesh of His flesh, blood of His blood.

In all the anguish of our heart,
The Man of Sorrows bore a part.

Once, in the ancient amphitheater, a lion with one paw caught the combatant's sword, and with the other paw caught his shield. The man took his knife from his girdle and slew the beast. The king, sitting in the gallery, said: "That was not fair. The lion must be slain by a sword." Other lions were turned out, and the poor victim fell. You cry, "Shame, shame!" at such meanness. But the King, in this case, is our brother, and He will see that we have fair play. He will forbid the rushing out of more lions than we can meet. He will not suffer us to be tempted above that we are able. Thank God! The King is in the gallery! His eyes are on us. His heart is with us. His hand will deliver us. "Blessed are all they who put their trust in Him."

I look again, and I see the angelic gallery. There they are—the angel that swung the sword at the gate of Eden, the same that Ezekiel saw upholding the throne of God, and from which I look away, for the splendor is insufferable. Here are the guardian angels. That one watched a patriarch; this one protected a child; that one has been pulling a soul out of temptation! All those are messengers of light. Those drove the Spanish armada on the rocks. This turned Sennacherib's living hosts into a heap of 185,000 corpses. Those yonder chanted the Christmas carol over Bethlehem until the chant awoke the shepherds. These, at creation, stood in the balcony of heaven and serenaded the newborn world wrapped in swaddling clothes of light. And there, holier and mighter than all, is Michael, the archangel. To command an earthly host gives dignity, but this one is leader of the 20,000 chariots of God and of the ten thousand times ten thousand angels. I think God gives command to the archangel, and the archangel to the seraphim, and the seraphim to the cherubim, until all the lower orders of heaven hear the command and go forth on the high behest.

Now bring on your lions! Who can fear? All the spectators in the angelic gallery are our friends. "He shall give His angels charge over thee to keep thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone. Though shalt tread upon the lion and adder; the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample underfoot."

Though the arena be crowded with temptations, we shall, with the angelic help, strike them down in the name of our God and lean on their fallen carcasses! Oh, bending throng of bright, angelic faces and swift wings and lightning foot, I hail you to-day from the dust and struggle of the arena!

I look again, and I see the gallery of the prophets and apostles. Who are those mighty ones up yonder? Hosea and Jeremiah and Daniel and Isaiah and Paul and Peter and John and James. There sits Noah, waiting for all the world to come into the ark, and Moses, waiting till the last Red Sea shall divide, and Jeremiah, waiting for the Jews to return, and John of the Apocalypse, waiting for the swearing of the angel that time shall be no longer. Glorious spirits! Ye were howled at; ye were stoned; ye were spit upon! They have been in the fight themselves, and they are all with us. Daniel knows all about lions. Paul fought with beasts at Ephesus.

In the ancient amphitheatre the people got so excited that they would shout from the galleries to the men in the arena: "At it again!" "Forward!" "One more stroke!" "Look out!" "Fall back!" "Huzza! Huzza!" So in that gallery, prophetic and apostolic, they cannot keep their peace. Daniel cries out: "Thy God will deliver thee from the mouth of the lions!" David exclaims, "He will not suffer thy foot to be moved!" Isaiah calls out: "Fear not! I am with thee! Be not dismayed!" Paul exclaims: "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!" That throng of prophets and apostles cannot keep still. They make the welkin ring with shouting and halleluiahs.

I look again and I see the gallery of the martyrs. Who is that? Hugh Latimer, sure enough! He would not apologize for the truth preached, and so he died, the night before swinging from the bedpost in perfect glee at the thought of emancipation. Who are that army of 6666? They are the Theban legion who died for the faith. Here is a larger host in magnificent array—884,000—who perished for Christ in the persecution of Diocletian. Yonder is a family group—Felicitas, of Rome, and her children. While they were dying for the faith she stood encouraging them. One son was whipped to death by thorns, another was flung from a rock, another was beheaded. At last the mother became a martyr. There they are, together—a family group in heaven! Yonder is John Bradford, who said in the fire, "We shall have a merry supper with the Lord to-night." Yonder is Henry Voes, who exclaimed as he died, "If I had ten heads they should all fall off for Christ." The great throng of the martyrs! They had hot lead poured down their throats, horses were fastened to their hands and other horses to their feet, and thus they were pulled apart. They had their tongues pulled out by redhot pinchers; they were sewed up in the skins of animals and then thrown to the dogs; they were daubed with combustibles and set on fire! If all the martyrs' stakes that have been kindled could be set at proper distances, they would make the midnight all the world over bright as noonday! And now they sit yonder in the martyrs' gallery. For them the fires of persecution have gone out. The swords are sheathed and the mob hushed. Now they watch us with an all observing sympathy. They know all the pain, all the hardship, all the anguish, all the injustice, all the privation. They cannot keep still. They cry: "Courage! The fire will not consume. The floods cannot drown. The lions cannot devour! Courage, down there in the arena!"

What, are they all looking? This night we answer back the salutation they give and cry, "Hail, sons and daughters of the fire!"

I look again, and I see another gallery, that of eminent Christians. What strikes me strangely is the mixing in companionship of those who on earth could not agree. There I see Martin Luther, and beside him a Roman Catholic who looked beyond the superstitions of his church and is saved. There is Albert Barnes and around him the presbytery which tried him for heterodoxy! Yonder is Lyman Beecher and the church court that denounced him! Stranger than all, there are John Calvin and James Arminius! Who would have thought they would sit so lovingly together? There are George Whitefield and the bishops who would not let him come into their pulpits because they thought him a fanatic. There are the sweet singers—Toplady, Montgomery, Charles Wesley, Isaac Watts and Mrs. Sigourney. If heaven had had no music before they went up, they would have started the singing. And there the band of missionaries—David Abeel, talking of China redeemed, and John Scudder of India saved, and David Brainerd of the aborigines evangelized, and Mrs. Adoniram Judson, whose prayers for Burma took heaven by violence! All these Christians are looking into the arena. Our struggle is nothing to theirs. Do we, in Christ's cause, suffer from the cold? They walked Greenland's icy mountains. Do we suffer from the heat? They sweltered in the tropics. Do we get fatigued? They fainted with none to care for them but cannibals. Are we persecuted? They were anathematized. And as they look from their gallery and see us falter in the presence of the lions I seem to hear Isaac Watts addressing us in his old hymn, only a little changed:

Must you be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize,
Or sailed through bloody seas?

Toplady shouts in his old hymn:

Your harps, ye trembling saints,
Down from the willows take,
Loud to the praise of love divine,
Bid every string awake.

While Charles Wesley, the Methodist, breaks forth in his favorite words, a little varied:

A charge to keep you have,
A God to glorify,
A never dying soul to save,
And fit it for the sky!

I look again, and I see the gallery of our departed. Many of those in the other galleries we have heard of, but these we knew. Oh, how familiar their faces! They sat at our tables, and we walked to the house of God in company. Have they forgotten us? Those fathers and mothers started us on the road of life. Are they careless as to what becomes of us? And those children, do they look on with stolid indifference as to whether we win or lose this battle for eternity? Nay; I see that child running his hand over your brow and saying: "Father, do not fret." "Mother, do not worry." They remember the day they left us. They remember the agony of the last farewell. Though years in heaven, they know our faces. They remember our sorrows. They speak our names. They watch this fight for heaven. Nay; I see them rise up and lean over and wave before us their recognition and encouragement. That gallery is not full. They are keeping places for us. After we have slain the lion they expect the King to call us, saying, "Come up higher!" Between the hot struggles in the arena I wipe the sweat from my brow and stand on tiptoe, reaching up my right hand to clasp theirs in rapturous handshaking, while their voices come ringing down from the gallery, crying, "Be thou faithful unto death, and you shall have a crown!"

But here I pause, overwhelmed with the majesty and the joy of the scene! Gallery of the King! Gallery of angels! Gallery of prophets and apostles! Gallery of martyrs! Gallery of saints! Gallery of friends and kindred! Oh, majestic circles of light and love! Throngs! Throngs! Throngs! How shall we stand the gaze of the universe? Myriads of eyes beaming on us! Myriads of hearts beating in sympathy for us! How shall we ever dare to sin again? How shall we ever become discouraged again? How shall we ever feel lonely again? With God for us, and angels for us, and prophets and apostles for us, and the great souls of the ages for us, and our glorified kindred for us, shall we give up the fight and die? No, Son of God, who didst die to save us! No, ye angels, whose wings are spread forth to shelter us. No, ye prophets and apostles, whose warnings startle us. No, ye loved ones, whose arms are outstretched to receive us. No, we will never surrender!

Sure I must fight if I would reign—
Be faithful to my Lord,
And bear the cross, endure the pain,
Supported by Thy word.

Thy saints in all this glorious war
Shall conquer though they die.
They see the triumph from afar.
And seize it with their eye.

When that illustrious day shall rise,
And all Thine armies shine
In robes of victory through the skies,
The glory shall be Thine.

My hearers, shall we die in the arena or rise to join our friends in the gallery? Through Christ we may come off more than conquerors. A soldier, dying in the hospital, rose up in bed the last moment and cried: "Here! Here!" His attendants put him back on his pillow and asked him why he shouted, "Here!"

"Oh! I heard the roll call of heaven, and I was only answering to my name!" I wonder whether, after this battle of life is over, our names will be called in the muster roll of the pardoned and glorified, and with the joy of heaven breaking upon our souls we shall cry: "Here! Here!"

OLIVE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

Rapid Growth of Orchard Planting on the Pacific Coast.

Over 800,000 olive trees have been planted in California this year, and olive nurserymen expect to sell within the next ten months every one of the million or more young olive trees they have grown for orchard planting. This is some indication of the rapid growth of the culture of this fruit on the Pacific coast. Five years ago it was a matter of editorial comment that 60,000 trees had been planted in that year in California. Now there are 5000 acres of olive orchards in full bearing, and a total of 21,000 acres of olive orchards in the State, the value of this total being about $5,000,000. The value of the crop for 1894 is estimated as high as $200,000. The crop is gathered in November and December, and the process of pickling the fruit and extracting the oil will be in full blast in January. The age of the oldest olive trees in California is a little more than ninety years. They are six in number, and stand at the San Gabriel Mission, a monument to the Franciscan friars. The present method of growing olive trees for orchard planting was not known until 1883. Trees for orchards used to cost $7 to $8 each; now they can be had for from ten to fifteen cents each. United States Minister Porter stated a few years ago that the value of Italy's olive products was over $100,000,000 annually.

CANADIANS FLOCKING HERE.

Depopulation of the Dominion a Liberal Issue in Politics.

The great exodus of Canadians to the United States is one of the strong cards the Liberal party is using against the Government.

The depopulating of Quebec Province is assuming alarming proportions. Within the last few weeks a large number of families have left Quebec City and the county of Levis for the United States. Reports from Athabascaville state that scarcely a week passes that from forty to fifty persons from that district do not take their departure for the American side.

Letters from the North Shore report an exeeedingly bad season's fishing, with every prospect of great distress on the coast this winter and an extensive emigration to the United States.

A Woman County Physician.

Dr. Mabel Spencer, a Kansas City woman, has been appointed County Physician of Riley County, Kansas, to succeed Dr. Willard, who recently resigned. She is the first woman in Kansas to received such an appointment.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 3.

Lesson Text: "Samuel the Judge," 1 Samuel vii., 5-15—Golden Text: I Samuel vii., 12—Commentary.

5. "And Samuel said, Gather all Israel to Mizpeth, and I will pray for you unto the Lord." After the death of Eli and his sons the ark which the Philistines had taken remained in their country seven months, but it brought such trouble upon them that they were glad to get rid of it, and so sent it home on a new cart drawn by two milk cows and accompanied by a trespass offering (chapter vi., 10-12). The men of Beth-shemesh were glad to see the ark again, but transgressed by looking into it, and over 50,000 perished. The man of Kirjath-jearim then came and fetched up the ark of the Lord, and it abode in the house of Abindab in the hill for twenty years (verse 2). It was some time during those twenty years that Samuel urged the people to put away all their idols, turn to the Lord with all their heart and serve Him only, and he would pray for them.

6. "And they gathered together to Mizpeh, and drew water and poured it out before the Lord." The name "Mizpeh" is found just seven times in this chapter and just fourteen times in Jer. xl., and xli. Its significance is seen, Gen. xxxi., 49, to be that of God judging or watching between people—God as a witness. The water poured out represented their utter helplessness and true penitence; they were as water poured upon the ground which could not be gathered up again (II Sam. xiv., 14). Samuel lived before God and sought to lead the people so to do.

7. "The children of Israel were afraid of the Philistines." It troubles satan when he sees the people of God giving themselves to prayer and fasting. He seems to understand that such conduct means some definite business with God and some sure results; hence the Philistines are stirred to action by Israel's conduct. But Israel had no cause to fear and would not have feared had they but remembered the Lord's past dealings on their behalf in Egypt, and the wilderness, and in the days of the judges. To be afraid of man is to forget God (Isa. li., 12, 13).

8. "Cease not to cry unto the Lord our God for us, that He will save us out of the hand of the Philistines." Perhaps they thought of the successful pleadings of Moses on behalf of the people (Num. xiv., 19, 20), and believed that the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much (Jas. v., 16). In Ps. 1, 15, it is written: "Call upon Me in the day of trouble. I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify Me." In I Thess. v., 17; I Pet. v., 8, we are to pray without ceasing and be sober and vigilant.

9. "Samuel cried unto the Lord for Israel, and the Lord heard him." The margin says "answered him." The burnt offering spoke of the merits of the great sacrifice of which all sacrifices were typical, whose merits alone can avail anything. It also spoke of whole hearted surrender to God as fully shown forth in Lev. i. and Rom. xii., 1, 2. Samuel in a measure represented both prophet, priest and king. The king rules in righteousness, the prophet is for God to the people and the priest is for the people before God. On encouragements in prayer see Mark xi., 23, 24; I John v., 15.

10. "The Lord thundered with a great thunder on that day upon the Philistines and discomfited them." The Philistines drew near to battle while Samuel was having dealings with God in the matter of the burnt offering. That was a poor time for them to touch the people of God when they were accepted before Him in the offering (Lev. i., 4). Believers are always "accepted in the Beloved" (Eph. i., 6), and whoever touches them touches Him. Thunder is the voice of God, as in Ps. xxix., 3, 4; Job xxxvii., 1-5; John xii., 28. When He speaks, none can stand before Him. Just two words from Jesus sent the soldiers who came to take Him falling backward to the ground (John [illegible]).

11. "And the men of Israel went out of Mizpeh and pursued the Philistines and smote them." When David went forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, he prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone (I Sam. xvii., 50). When the children of Judah relied upon the Lord God of their fathers, they prevailed over their enemies (II Chron. xiii., 18). "For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of them whose heart is perfect (or whole or quiet) toward Him" (II Chron. xvi., 9).

12. "Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shen and called the name of it Ebenezer (the stone of help), saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." The name of "Ebenezer" is found only in chapters iv., 1, and v., 1, and here. In the two former places it is associated with the victory of the Philistines, but here with their defeat. The Philistines triumphed because Israel relied upon the ark and not upon the Lord (chapter iv., 3), but now Israel triumphs because it relies upon the Lord. He who reads the heart can always tell whether we really rely upon Him or only pretend to (Jer. xvii., 9, 10).

13. "The hand of the Lord was against the Philistines all the days of Samuel." They were subdued and came no more into the coast of Israel in his days. This was "the hand of the Lord," not the work of Samuel, but it was the hand of the Lord because of Samuel's whole heart for God. Ezra could testify that "The hand of our God was upon us, and He delivered us from the hand of the enemy, and of such as lay in wait by the way" (Ezra viii., 31). He also testifies in chapter vii., 28, "I was strengthened as the hand of the Lord my God was upon me."

14. "And the cities which the Philistines had taken from Israel were restored to Israel. And there was peace between Israel and the Amorites." They had peace and prosperity because the Lord was with them. "When a man's ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him" (Prov. xvi., 7). The way of peace and victory is fully stated in verse 3 of our lesson chapter—a whole hearted turning to the Lord, all idols put away and a prepared heart to serve Him only. Then we are ready to see some of the "great and mighty things" which He will do for those who trust in Him that His name may be glorified (Jer. xxxiii., 3). "Walk before Me, and be thou perfect" is still the word for each believer (Gen. xvii., 1; Deut. xviii., 13).

15. "And Samuel judged Israel all the days of his life." We shall meet Samuel again in connection with Saul and David, but it is well to note here in connection with his office as judge in Israel that when an old, gray-headed man, he could call God and all the people to witness that in all his life he had defrauded nor oppressed nor taken a bribe (chapter xii., 2-5).—Lesson Helper.

Predicted Her Own Death.

Mrs. G. W. Arnold, of Hawkins County, Tennessee, predicted that she would not live twenty-four hours. She took a bath, dressed in her funeral robe, sent for her friends, bade them good-by, ordered breakfast, sat in a chair and died within three hours from the time of her premonition.

Sound Sleepers.

Some very hardy, warm blooded people forget that summer is gone and sleep soundly under light covering, even while Jack Frost is painting weird pictures on the panes. But we all learn by experience, and they find themselves in the morning suffering with stiffness, soreness, lameback, stiff-neck or muscular cramps. Still, experience teaches. Like everybody else, they get a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, rub well with it and are cured. Warmer clothing, and the frost shut out, they snore again happily, while from the towers of winter's storm clouds the sentry cries, "All's well."

Ex-President Harrison is making $85,000 a year out of his law practice.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

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KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

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Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

RAPID BUTTER MAKING.

Butter churned in five or ten minutes is very apt to be a little off. There is nothing that gives butter so fine a texture and keeping quality as to be churned at a low temperature. Cream churned at seventy degrees will make harder butter than cream churned at seventy degrees and then cooled to sixty degrees.—New York World.

BENEFITS OF TILLAGE.

Tillage enables the land to retain a greater amount of moisture in time of drought, as well as permitting the air to penetrate and aerate the soil. Tillage brings into activity the agents that make the latent elements of fertility for the growing plant, though it does not create them, by giving the desired amount of pulverization and porosity to the soil.

Tillage prevents loss of moisture. Experiments have shown that soil cultivated to the depth of one and one and a half inches, evaporated 2,000 pounds less of water daily per acre than plants having no cultivation. Deep tillage holds moisture better than shallow tillage, but deep tillage may damage some crops by root cutting. When the land is ploughed to a depth of six inches, and the crop given deep cultivation in the early stages of growth of crops, shallow cultivation is proper. Independent of fertilizing much land would be productive if the proper amount of air and moisture could be kept in the soil. A flood is as injurious as a drought. The former packs the soil and excludes the air, while the latter locks up the store of plant food, which requires moisture to make it available. Tillage is the remedy in both cases, but it must be tillage adapted to the character and conditions of the soil, which each farmer must determine for himself. Frequent cultivation gives good results.

ENGLISH METHODS WITH POULTRY.

The methods which prevail in England for growing poultry and their care vary so widely from those in vogue here that our readers may find something to interest them in the following, gleaned from the writings of C. E. Brooke. Food should be mixed fresh for every meal, and fowls should have only what they eat—leaving none. Through the winter they are fed in the morning with a hot mess of middlings and barley meal. From November to March their midday meal is boiled barley, and the later meal is wheat or maze. Now and then fowls in confinement should have a fresh piece of sod at which to pick. A little salt should be added to their food now and then, and occasionally a small quantity of Epsom salts. For a full day after chickens are hatched they need no food, and for the following week they should be fed chopped boiled eggs and soaked bread and milk, feeding them every two hours for the first fortnight. For the next two weeks they should have grits, boiled rice, barley or potatoes, followed later by bruised barley, wheat, or corn meal. During chickenhood four meals daily are best. The mother should have grain and meal. When molting, a slight addition of cayenne pepper to the meal, with some hemp seed now and then, and an occasional meal of minced raw onions will be found advantageous. The midday meal at all seasons should include some green food, and when winter approaches should include meat and fat, minced liver, or horseflesh. When fattening for market, the fowls must be kept sheltered. Mutton fat, chopped fine and boiled with milk, is desirable to add to the ground oats or buckwheat, and this is administered in small doses.—American Agriculturist.

PROGRESS IN METHODS.

A correspondent writes: "When in 1868 we began dairying on the old homestead I said I should never be satisfied until we had reached 200 pounds of butter per cow. At that time from 100 to 150 pounds was considered a good average. It was not long before we reached 200, and occasionally reports came in of some who had actually exceeded this by 25 pounds. I remember well the positiveness with which certain persons declared they knew no dairyman who ever produced such a quantity by honest means. The standard has been getting higher and higher, until today 400 pounds per cow is far more common than 200 pounds was at that time.

"Not so very many years ago a dairyman who was looked upon as a man of good intelligence, and fairly well educated, denounced the Jersey cow as the poorest of all poor stock, and yet to-day he owns as fine a herd of grade Jerseys as one could wish to see. I have heard him say that the liquids from his cow stables were only a nuisance, and not worth the trouble of trying to save; and yet he has arranged his manure drops and stables so as to carry all the solids and liquids to the field every day.

"How do this things come about? Very largely through the relation of experience of practical farmers in authoritative journals. Men of intelligence have told in an intelligent manner what results have been accomplished by them, and the seed has taken deep root.

"It seems passing strange to me while I am looking over the half dozen agricultural and dairy journals that come to our home every week, and in every one of them find something of value to me in my business, that so many farmers can endure to plod along, shutting themselves out from such a fund of information as others have and yet be content.

"But I am sorry to say there are too many farmers like one I met a few years ago whom I asked to subscribe for a paper. His reply was that he knew enough about his business without any of the 'book-farmin' fellows trying to teach him. I was not very well acquainted with him, but it was my fortune to pass his farm a short time since, and I took especial pains to note what I could in passing without particularizing. From the broken-down barnways, unhinged barn doors, old rubbish in the roadside, &c., I concluded he would always be found in the large class who continually complain that 'farmin' don't pay,'

"There are methods and methods, and there are precious few of us so wise but that we may learn something useful from a careful consideration of all of them."—Country Gentleman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Potatoes should be dug as soon as the skin sets.

Winter grain sown in the fall is better fully ripened before cutting.

Marsh hay is the very best material for a winter mulch for strawberries.

Why not utilize spare moments to gather dry road dust for winter use?

French gardeners tie up their plants with twigs of the white vine clematis.

Is your hen-house roof in such order that it can withstand the fall and winter storms?

The more docile the cow the more likely her energies to be devoted to her master's interest.

Of what good is it to save seeds unless they are kept carefully separated and properly labeled?

Put tincture of iron, a teaspoonful to the gallon, in the drinking water of the fowls. It is an excellent tonic.

Don't set out too many early apples. The winter kinds are the most valuable and are good keepers.

Calves taken from their dams when young, will often, months later, learn to suckle cows to which they have access.

If you are going to pack eggs for winter use, select those from hens with which the cocks have not run. Eggs containing no germs, keep much better than others.

Lean meat or green bone is an excellent food for moulting hens. A pint of linseed meal may also be divided among twenty-five hens daily at this time.

If the dandelion is allowed to grow in the vicinity of a garden, the blossoms should be picked off as soon as they appear; otherwise the seeds will mature, and be scattered by the wind, and the garden will be overrun.

Now is a good time for the farmer who is anxious to stock his farm with pure bred poultry, to make his purchases of good fowls. Breeders are often willing to sell cheap in the fall rather than to carry their stock over.

Substantial Apparel.

Our articles of clothing made in the olden times besides leather breeches seem to have been pretty substantial apparel. A Wright County (Missouri) farmer went to visit friends in Larne County, Michigan, recently, and wore a waistcoat of satin goods which he says was made forty years ago, and which he has worn almost continually since, without its ever having needed patching.—New York Sun.

PRESIDENT OF TWO BANKS.

P. G. WEITING, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF WORCESTER, N. Y., AND OF TOLEDO, IA., TELLS HOW HE SUFFERED.

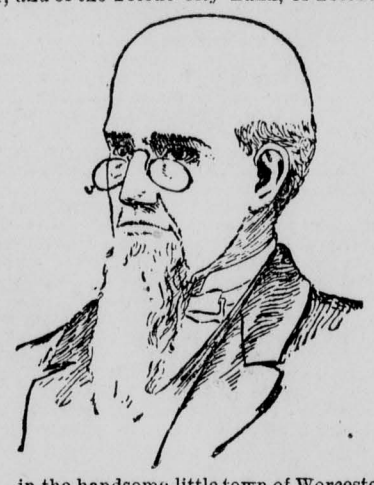
Thought at Times He Would Have to Give up the Fight, but Perseverance and Science Conquer His Troubles.

From the Republican, Cooperstown, N. Y.

The people of the present are traveling a pace that would surprise the good old wives and knickerbockered grandfathers of a hundred years ago. Things are not done by degrees or stages in these days, but with a rush and hurry and says "no" to every setback. In fact, this is the great leading trait of the American people, and it never fails to attract the attention of other nations.

This constant hurry and ever present business pressure has not been without its effect upon the nerves of the race, and every year witnesses the increase of nervous disease. Medical science, however, has been keeping abreast with the times, and from the very demands made upon it there have sprung new departures and discoveries.

A reporter recently met Mr. Philip G. Weiting, who is President of the Bank of Worcester, and of the Toledo City Bank, of Toledo,



Ia., in the handsome little town of Worcester among the hills of Otsego County, N. Y., and conversation drifted to the present topic. Mr. Weiting had been a sufferer from locomotor ataxia for twenty-five years, something which none but those who have themselves been afflicted by the disease can appreciate. Knowing that he had traveled far and wide in search of some beneficial treatment for his affliction, the reporter asked the President to give some facts in his own case. He responded willingly. Yes, "I suffered twenty-five years from locomotor ataxia," Mr. Weiting said, "and during all that time I was seeking some relief. Well, I found it in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Of course I have it yet, to some extent, but I'm feeling better and my legs are stronger than ever before. I never did have much faith in either doctors or medicines, and my long siege of suffering helped along this distrust in them. Why, I could scarcely walk any distance at all, and could not stand long without my knees yielding beneath my own weight. A person cannot conceive of the suffering such a state brings upon the sufferer.

"I would go to Florida every year, and visited almost every health resort in the country. I went to the Sanitarium at Iowa Falls, Iowa, and also the very best in Michigan, but they didn't do me any good. I took the full course of their baths and massage and rubbing, without receiving the least benefit. I thought I would have to give up all hope of ever curing myself. Finally I heard a good deal about Pink Pills through common report; and although, as I said, I had no faith in medicines of any kind, I was induced to try them. Well, I took several boxes without deriving any apparent benefit, but was advised to keep it up. So, when I went to Florida that year—three years ago this summer—I took a large quantity with me. After some months I stopping taking them; but my legs had become so much stronger and my ataxia had been so moderated that I could stand and walk better than I had done for years. Pink Pills did it, and you can well imagine how I feel toward them. They did what nothing else could do."

During the entire interview Mr. Weiting remained standing and evidently did not experience the slightest discomfort, in spite of the protracted period of his affliction. Although well along in years, he is still actively engaged in financial enterprises that necessitate a vast amount of mental and nervous energy. Suffice it to say he lacks neither, but makes his influence felt where ever he is known. Besides being President of the Worcester Bank, Mr. Weiting is also President of the Toledo City Bank, of Toledo, Iowa, where his advice and sound business policies are a controling element.

His commendation of Pink Pills came unsolicited, and with the sincerity of one who tells what he says.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Hammond, Ind., has closed its public schools on account of the diphtheria.

Keeps Men Poor.

The clerk might be "boss" if he had the head for it. The brains are there, but they don't seem to work. The trouble usually begins in the stomach. Indigestion keeps men poor because they don't know they have it, but imagine something else. Ripans Tabules insure sound digestion and a clear head. They regulate the entire system. Ask the druggist for a box.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Prehistoric Cemetery.

Upon upper Stone Lick Creek, near Milford, Ohio, McCowen, a surveyor, while engaged in laying off farm property, found a prehistoric cemetery of great extent, containing thousands of graves. W. K. Moorehead, curator of the State Museum, opened some of them and found pipes, cipher ordinates, beads, pearls, spear heads and other trinkets.—New York Advertiser.

Henry VI.'s Shoes.

When the tomb of Henry VI., of Sicily, who died in 1187, was opened at Palermo, forty years ago, it was found that on the feet of the dead monarch were shoes whose uppers were of cloth, embroidered with gold and pearls, while the soles were of cork.—St. Louis Republic.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

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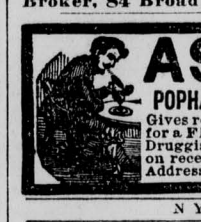

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N Y N U—44

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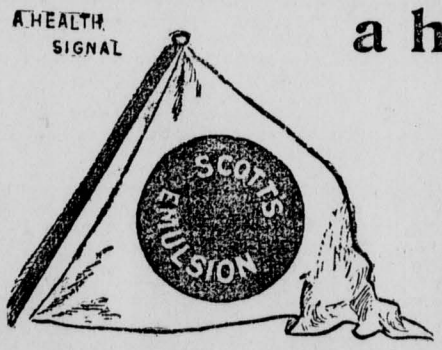

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TWO KILLED, NINE INJURED.

A dispatch from Newport gives the following account of the disasterous wreck that occurred near that place last Thursday morning:

The breaking of an axle of a car on an east-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Trimmers Rock, about two miles east of here, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, threw several cars of the freight directly across the passenger track and wrecked the west-bound mail train from Philadelphia for Pittsburg, causing the death of two men and the injury of nine others. The dead are: Daniel Wolfkiel, of Altonna, engineer of the mail train; Joseph U. Haines, of Altoona, fireman on the mail train. The injured are: C. A. Chamberlain, of Harrisburg, left arm broken and wrist fractured; E. L. Colville, of Pittsburg, wound above right eye and right arm sprained; A. E. Brand, of Harrisburg, back of head contused, slight cut over the nose, wrist sprained and right arm injured; A. E. Woodruff, of Lewistown, leg and back sprained; S. Groff, of Mt. Joy, Pa., contused abrasion of the fingers; A. T. Rowan, of Trenton, N, J., slight injury to left shoulder and leg; George Gilmore, contusion of left shoulder; J. C. Campbell, of Gallitzin, Pa., abrasion of scalp and sprain and abrasion of left knee; Joseph Donald, of Mifflin, freight brakeman, sprain of lumbar muscles and sprain of left ankle.

With the exception of Donald, all the injured are postal clerks. They were taken to the City hospital at Harrisburg, where none were pronounced in a serious condition.

The train wrecked left Philadelphia at 10.25 last night. Besides the passenger, sleeping and day coaches, there were six mail cars directly behind the engine. Engineer Wolfkiel had hardly time to reverse his lever, when his engine struck the freight cars, and, turning completely around, toppled over a high embankment into the canal.

When the crash came, four of the mail cars were smashed together in an inextricable mass and hurled from the track, the end of one car landing in the canal. The injured clerks crawled one by one from the broken cars and escaped cremation, for the wreck soon took fire and began to blaze fiercely. The Harrisburg fire department and the staff of the City hospital were hurried to the scene on a special train. When the relief train arrived the firemen had but little to do, as the four mail cars and their contents were nearly consumed, but the physicians were kept busy attending to the injured, who were hurriedly sent to Harrisburg.

Down in the canal the bodies of engineer Wolfkiel and fireman Haines were buried beneath the engine. The engineer was found in an upright position under the tender of the engine. The body was only slighdly bruised, and the man had evidently drowned. Haines had evidently jumped when the wreck came, and had been caught beneath one of the mail cars. One leg was cut off and the body was otherwise badly mutilated.

With the exbeptionof a few sacks directed to Louisville, St. Louis, Oregon and one or two other points, the mail in the wrecked cars was destroyed.

The loss of valuable mail matter in the wreck was very large. Chief Clerk Gore of the postal service, in his report to New York headquarters, says that only 31 of the 135 or more registered cases in transit for Indiana, Indian Territory, Illinois, Texas, Arkansas, California, Colorado, St. Louis, Oregon, New Mexico, Arizona, Louisville and Nashville R. P. O., Kansas City, Denver, and Cincinatti were saved. All the paper mail for these places and all the letter mail, estimated at about 50,000 letters, was lost.

The clerk in charge of the registered cases cannot tell accurately the amount of the loss, his registered books and lists of pouches and cases having been burned. Clerk Campbell, in charge of the force, says that the mail was one of the heaviest in his experience, and Chief Clerk Gore says the loss is the greatest in his long years of service. Of the registered pouches burned four were from Hartford, one from Boston, one from New York, and one from Harrisburg, and consigned to Pittsburg, and one from Harrisburg for Chicago. These pouches were exceedingly valuable, containing remittances, large and small, from business houses and individuals. The mail in two cars was saved. It consisted of through registered pouches from New York, Philadelphia and Eastern places for Louisville, Mississippi, Kansas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Columbus, O., and Wheeling, W. Va.

Communicated.

Some weeks ago the Huntingdon high school foot-ball team played a game with the second team of the same place and defeated them by a score of 4 to 0. Some of the second team did not take the defeat very kindly and, on a second game being arranged for last Friday, openly boasted that they intended "doing up" certain individuals of the high school team. They had also given the names of the members of their team in one of the town papers, but when Friday evening came they appeared on the field with an entirely different team. They had three men from the first team and several of their players are especially versed in "dirty" playing. During the game these men(?) called into use all the unfair tactics at their command and through this they won the game by a score of 8 to 0. The high school boys say that they will not play the second team again as they intend playing gentlemen hereafter.

* * *

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Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

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James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

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For the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., from September 18 to December 31, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now selling excursion tickets to Atlanta and return at greatly reduced rates.

For specific information in regard to dates of sale, rates, routes and time of trains, apply to nearest ticket agent.

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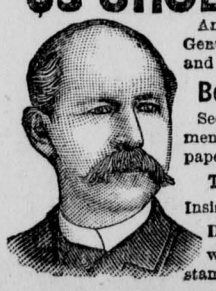

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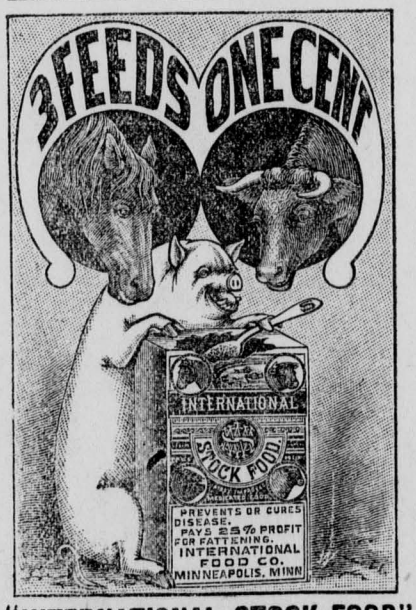

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